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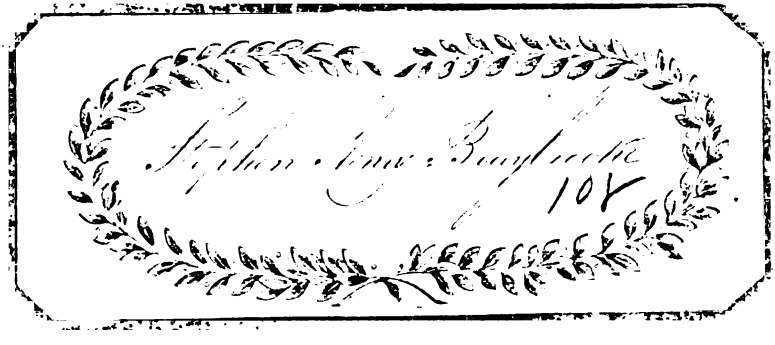

# REMAINS

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# INVENTORIES OF GOODS

IN THE

# Churches and Chapels of Lancashire,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR A.D. 1552.

EDITED BY

JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A.

## Part I.—Salford Hundred.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.LXXIX.

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# TEMPORARY PREFACE.

THE pecuniary difficulties of the Government of Edward VI. led it to sweep up what remained of Church property from the heavy spoliations of former years. In 1552 commissions were issued ordering perfect inventories to be taken of all manner of goods, plate, jewels, and ornaments, belonging to any churches, chapels, fraternities, or guilds, with the names of persons who had been known to have acquired any of the property since the date of former inventories. The present Part comprises the returns of the commissioners for the Salford Hundred, taken from the originals in the Record Office, London; and the returns for the Hundreds of West Derby, Leyland, Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness, completing the volume, will occupy Part II. The inventories furnish material additions to the ecclesiastical history of the county. The Introduction in Part II. will deal with the subject in detail, and make acknowledgements to those who have interested themselves in the work.

JOHN E. BAILEY.

*Stretford, near Manchester,*
*11th July*, 1879.

# Inventories of Goods
## in the
# Churches of Lancashire, 1552.

## Salford Hundred.

THE Inquisition of this important hundred was entrusted to the care of some of the foremost men in it, viz., Sir Edmund Trafford, Sir John Atherton, Sir John Holcroft, and Sir Thomas Holt, Knights.

*Sir Edmund Trafford* of (Old) Trafford, near Stretford (1507–1564), whose father, of the same name, had been one of the first feoffees of the Free School of Manchester, and whose grandfather founded the Chantry in the Chapel of Stretford, received the honour of knighthood from the Earl of Hertford, 36 Henry VIII, and afterwards attended his king at the siege of Boulogne. A year or two before this he contributed 4*l.* to the lay subsidy, his Stretford property being valued at 80*l.* He was active in the service of his country, and was commander of the military musters in this hundred in 1553. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, Knight, of Ordsall; and had issue, Edmund (1526–1590), whose first wife was the sister of Queen Catherine Howard. (Benalt's *Visitation*, 1533, p. 66; Flower's, p. 3; St. George's, p. 10; Dugdale's, p. 317; *Stanley Papers*, vol. ii, p. 99; *Lanc. Lieut.*, p. 2; Baines' *Lanc.*, old ed., vol. i, p. 504; Foster's *Lanc. Ped.*; Earwaker's *East Chesh.*, vol. i, p. 64; *Old Stretford*, pp. 10, 19.) Between 1542 and 1558 Sir Edmund Trafford was interested in promoting, in the church, the advancement of the following persons, who, belonging in some cases to the families of his tenants, were ordained at Chester upon the knight's title: Dns Alexander Chorlton; Dns Alexander Hugson (or Hudson); Dns Robert Williamson; Dns Johannes Gregorie; Dns Willm's Trafforde; Dns Jacobus Walker (*Piccope MSS.*, x, ff. 3, 8 *bis*, 9, 10, 14, 15 *bis*, 16, 22, 24 *ter*, 31). Thomas Acson of the Diocese of Chester, an acolyte in April 1546, soon afterwards became sub-deacon, deacon, and presbyter, on the title of Edmund Trafford, co. *Lincoln*, gentleman (*Ibid*, pp. 47, 48, 54, 56). The

Trafford family had connections in Lincolnshire. George Trafford, gentleman, who held lands "in Lyngcolne," but lived in the neighbourhood of Manchester, being a younger son of Sir Edmund T. (ob. 1514) and Elizabeth Longford, had for wife, in Benalt's time, Ellyne, daughter and heir to William Robarde of Holbyche Heron in Lincolnshire. When making his will, which was proved in 1572, the possession of certain church goods troubled him. Amongst other pious directions, he orders as follows: "I bequeth all such choopes [copes] and vestimentes w$^{ch}$ I haue that Wyllm Robert[s], my fatherinlawe bought, w$^{ch}$ weare once the church goods, to be restorede againe for the servise of God unto the church wher yt shall please God my bodie to be buriede yf Gods lawe will suffer yt." (*Visitation*, 1533, p. 66; *Wills*, ii, p. 158.) "S$^{r}$ John Trafford was buried at Saint Maryes in Chester about the last yere of Kynge Henrye the eyghtes Regne and had a pencōn of tenne pounds p' ann." "S$^{r}$ Petre Traford was buryed at Doddleston [near Chester] the xj$^{th}$ daye of Auguste Anno d'ni 1572 and had a pencōn of v$^{li}$ p' ann'." (Special Commissions 16 Elizabeth, No. 3258.)

*Sir John Holcroft* was the son of John Holcroft, Esq., of Holcroft Hall to the east of Culcheth, in the parish of Winwick, on the edge of Eccles parish. His mother was Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Hamo Mascy, of Rixton, Esq., who built Hollinfare Chapel. His younger brother, Sir Thomas, on the dissolution of the monasteries, acquired the estates of Vale Royal where he made his seat. Sir John, while yet an esquire, was appointed by Henry VIII. a commissioner for the survey of the Lancashire Chantry lands, 1546-7; and for this and other public services he was knighted. He shared, to a great extent, in the spoils of the religious property, petitioning, with others of his family, for lands in the parish of Wigan and elsewhere. With his son of the same name, who was also knighted, he was a commander of the military musters of the Derby hundred. By his will, dated 2 December, 1559, he bequeathed legacies for "glosinge" the Churches of Winwick (some of the tithes of which parish he owned) and Standish. To Culcheth (*i.e.*, Newchurch) he left his best chain of gold, under certain conditions, towards the hiring of a priest. His remembrance of Standish is due to the fact that he had an interest in the tithes, as also because his wife was Anne, daughter of Ralph Standish, Esq., of that parish. His daughter Helen married Francis Holt, the son of his fellow commissioner, Sir Thomas Holt. His household supported a chaplain, who received a benefaction in the will; and two of his sons, Thomas and William, were brought up as priests. Leland notes that "Syr John Holcroftes House within a Mile or more [south] of Morle [Morleys, Leigh Parish] stood in jeopardi with fleting of the Mosse," called Chateley (part of Chat) Moss. (*Lanc. Chant.*, pp. 1, 238; *Wills*, vol. i, p. 148; *Visitations*, 1533, p. 84; 1567, p. 117; Baines' *Lanc.*, orig. ed., vol. i, p. 504; *Lieut.*, pp. 2, 17; *Stanley Papers*, vol. ii, p. 103; *ix Rep. Dep. Keeper*, pp. 229, 230; *Local Gleanings*, vol. ii, p. 121; Leland's *Itin.*, ed. 1711, vol. v, p. 79.)

*Sir John Atherton* (1508-1573) of Atherton, near Leigh, belonged to an ancient family allied to the Byrom, Butler, and other families of influence. He was the son of George Atherton, and was aged 22 in 27 Henry VIII (1535-6). In 1551 he was sheriff of Lancashire. It is noticeable that he did not attend with his fellow commissioners when the inventories of the parishes of Prestwich, Oldham, Rochdale and

Saddleworth were taken. In 1553 he was one of the commanders of the military musters in this hundred. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary (1557–8) he was dubbed a knight (Dugdale); but in entries earlier than that date in *Lanc. Wills*, and in these inventories, he has already his knightly title. He married, for his second wife, Margaret, fourth daughter and coheiress of Thomas Caterall of Caterall, 22 October, 8 Elizabeth (1566). In a letter from Bishop Downham to the privy council, 1575–6, on the neglect of worship in Lancashire on the part of the gentry and others, the name of Dame M'garet Atherton, Vid., is returned amongst those named under Warrington Deanery; as also of Thomas Caterall, Esq., who was one "of longest obstinacy against religion." (Dugdale's *Visitation*, p. 21; *Lieut.*, pp. 2, 17, 72, 74.)

*Sir Thos. Holt* of Griselhurst, near Bury, Knight., was the son of Ralph Holt, by Anne, daughter of John Langley of Agecroft. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Langford of Langford, in the county of Derby, and had issue, Francis, aged thirty-eight at the time of his father's death in 1563; which son married Helen Holcroft, daughter of the commissioner already mentioned. Sir Thomas Holt was, in 1544, knighted by Edward, Earl of Hertford, in Scotland. In the previous year (12 July), as Thomas Holt, Esq., he petitioned for some of the lands of Whalley and other Lancashire Abbeys, and acquired extensive property out of those estates. Bearing on this fact it is noticeable that Sir Thomas was one of the commissioners when the Blackburn Church goods were inventoried (15 October, 1552). On the title of this Sir Thomas Holt de Gristilhurst, Knt., Laurentius Walworke was, 17 June, 1544, ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and shortly afterwards (20 September) a priest (*Piocope MSS.*, x, ff. 29, 37). On his title also, in 1557, Eliseus Walworke, an acolyte, was ordained sub-deacon and deacon (*Ibid*, x, ff. 72, 77). His will is dated 12 February, 1562–3. It is suggestive that his first bequest in this document consists of a gift, albeit a meagre gift, to one of the churches to which he was sent as a commissioner ten years earlier: "Item I geave and bequetht to the ornamentes off Burye Churche iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$." (*Lanc. Visitations*, 1567, p. 22; 1613, p. 39; *Stanley Papers*, vol. ii, pp. 174–5; *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, pp. 100, 477; Le Neve's *Knights*, p. 336; *Wills*, vol. i, pp. 131–3.)

The commissioners seem to have carried out their instructions on three separate days, when, perhaps, the representatives of the parishes in the hundred were summoned to three several centres—Manchester, Bolton and Rochdale. On the 27th September, 1552, indentures were signed for Manchester, Flixton, Middleton, Ashton and Radcliffe; on the 30th, for Eccles, Bolton, Dean, Blackrod, and Rivington; and on the 12th October, for Prestwich, Oldham, Bury, Rochdale and Saddleworth.

About the year 1563, in Bishop Downham's Episcopate, a return was made of the spiritual condition of Lancashire. Details of the returns for the separate parishes in this hundred, called the Deanery of Manchester, are inserted *in loco*. It is summarized that the total number of communicants (*i.e.*, of persons of sufficient age to be communicants) in 8 churches and 5 churches annexed was 22,000. Manchester and Flixton are not included, and though Radcliffe is mentioned the number of its communicants is not stated. (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz., vol. xxxi, No. 47.)

## Mächest.

This Indenture made the xxvij$^{th}$ day of September in the vi$^{th}$ yere of the reign of o$^{r}$ soũigne lord Edowarde the sixte by the grace of god of England ffraunce & yreland Kyng defendo$^{r}$ of the faithe & in erthe of the Churche of England & also of yreland the Supreme headde Betwene *Edmũde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft* & *Thom̃s Holt* Knightes apon the behalf of o$^{r}$ Soui$^{r}$gne lord the Kyng of thone ptie And *Willm̃ Penkethe* clerke and vicar of the piche Churche of **Manchester** *Thoms Trayfort Rauf Culcheth Ric' Shalcross Rauff Pedley Thoms bolton Thoms Nicholson* & *Ric' lawe* Churche wardens of the said piche churche one thoder ptie Wittnissithe that whear the said Edmũde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thoms Holt haue delyu̇yd at the tyme of the sealyng & delyu̇ye of thes pn̄tes to the said Willm̃ Penkethe Thoms Trayfort Rauf Culcheth Ric' Shalcross Rauf Pedley Thoms bolton Thoms Nicholson & Ric' lawe one Coope of blacke veluet embrothered w$^{t}$ braunches. Itm̃ one coope of old grene veluet Itm̃ one coope of white damaske one coope of red damaske Itm̃ one coope of veluet sangven Itm̃ one coope of white satten Itm̃ ij coopes of russett wulsted Itm̃ one vestimēt of red damaske branched w$^{t}$ deacon & sb̃deacon Itm̃ one vestimēt of white damaske Itm̃ one vestimēt of red chamlet Itm one vestimēt of grene bowdekyn Itm̃ vestimēt embraunchet w$^{t}$ beares Itm̃ one vestiment of old blacke veluet Itm̃ one old white vestimēt Itm' a forfrount for the hie Aul$^{r}$ of chamlet Itm̃ a forefrount of sylke blew & redde Itm̃ a forefrount of white grene & redde Itm̃ ij Aul$^{r}$ clothes of diaper Itm̃ ij Aul$^{r}$ clothes of lynyn clothe Itm ij litill Candelstickes of laten Itm̃ certayn ornamẽtes for the Sepulchre Itm̃ ij Chaleces thone pcell gilt Itm̃ in the Steple v belles and one

litill bell belonging to the said ꝑiche Churche of Manchester to be savelye kept to thuse of o$^{r}$ said soui$^{9}$gne lord the Kyng And the said Willm̄ Penketh Thomas Trayfort Rauf culchethe Ric' Shalcros Rauf Pedley Thom̄s Bolton Thom̄s Nicholson & Ric lawe for theym & ther executo$^{rs}$ do couenñte & gruñt by thes ꝑñtes to & w$^{th}$ the said Edē Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thom̄s Holt that the same coopes, vestimētes, forfrountes, Aulter clothes candlestickes Chaleces belles w$^{t}$ all other ornamentes Aforsaid shall not at any tyme hereaft$^{r}$ be alienated imbecilled or otherwise put away from o$^{r}$ said soui$^{9}$gne lord the Kyng but shall be answareable & furthe com̃yng to thuse of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his ma$^{tie}$ or his honñable counsell shall demaunde the same In wittnes wherof the ꝑties Aforsaid to thes ꝑñtes enꝯchangeably haue put theyr Sealles the day & yere aboue writen

ꝑ me Willmū Penkethe manc' vic'

Thomas trayfort — Raffe Pedley

ꝑ me Ryc Shallcrosse

ꝑ me Toma boltⁿ — X

*William Penkethe* probably belonged to the respectable family of Penketh, near Warrington, who (1567) entered a pedigree at Flower's *Visitation* (p. 124), where a clerke of his name appears, being the second son of Thomas Penketh of Penketh. William Pēket, chapplayn, witnessed the will of William Massey of Rixton, 18 May, 1538 (*Wills*, vol. ii, 202). The commissioners of Henry VIII, in 1547, described William Penketh as a clerke in the College of Manchester (*Chant.*, p. 7). In the following year, after the dissolution of the College, he is styled Fellow (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xli, p. 111), and the stipend, xii$^{li}$ xix$^{s}$ vi$^{d}$, was in lieu of his Fellowship. In the survey of the same property by the commissioners of the 1st of Edward VI., he and Laurence Vause are called curates of the Parish Church of Manchester, having for salary 12*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* each (*Chant.*, pp. 19–20). His name does not appear in subsequent Episcopal visitations; but he was living 4 Edward VI, when John Kemp and Winifred his wife prosecuted "Wm. Penkyth Clerk P'son of Manchester" for illegal possession of Lands and ten$^{ts}$ at Withington, Didsbury, and Stockport; and was witness to a will, 19 July 1533, as William Penketh, Clerk (*MSS.*, p. 111). To this family belonged Dr. Thomas Penketh (*c.* 1437–1497) of Warrington, Oxford, and Padua, noticed by Pits, Bale, &c.; and by Mr. Beamont in his *History of Warrington Friary*, Cheth. Miscel., vol. iv, pp. 44 *seq.* He was the editor of the *Quodlibeta* and

other books of Duns Scotus, a copy of the former being in the Warrington Museum; and he is the Friar *Penker* of Shakespeare's *Richard III* (act iii, sc. v, l. 104), an orthography which ran counter to Thomas Fuller's topographical instinct (*Worthies*, § Lanc., p. 114). A Richard Penketh was, by Bishop Birde, ordained an acolyte at Chester, 21 March, 1544-5; and afterwards sub-deacon, deacon, and presbyter, on the title of Peter Legh de Bradley, Esq., in the diocese of Chester (*Piccope MSS.*, x, ff. 39, 53, 56, 61). Another member of the family, Robert, was ordained an acolyte at Chester in 1555, and afterwards a sub-deacon, on the title of John Ashton of Ashton, Esq. (*Ibid*, x, ff. 67, 68).

The burials at Manchester of the following priests of the old establishment may here be noted. They appear in a return dated April, 1574:

S^r^ Henrye Ryle was buryed at Mainchestre in the yere of our Lorde god 1556 or there aboutes, and had a pencōn of p' ann. (Cf. Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i, p. 89.)

S^r^ Thomas Johnson was buryed at Mainchestre aforesayd in the yere of our Lorde god 1552 or there aboutes and had a pencon of p' ann. (Cf. *Chant.*, pp. 28, 30.)

S^r^ Wylliam Wooddall was buried as wee thincke at Eccles aboute eyghtene or Nyneteen yeres last past and had a pencōn of p' ann'. (The pension was 5*l*. *Lanc. Chant.*, p. 54.)

S^r^ George Collyer sumtyme warden of Mainchestre was buryed there aboute seventene or Eyghtene yeres last past and had a pencōn of [34*l*. 5*s*.] p' ann'. (Cf. *Chant.*, pp. 7-8; and Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii, p. 109.)

Nycholas Wolsencroft was buryed in Mainchester aboute ffyftene or syxtene yeres last past and had a pencon of p' ann'. (The pension was 5*l*. Cf. *Lanc. Chant.*, p. 26. Nicol. Wolstancroft paid his first-fruits for Ralph Holme's Chantry in Manchester Church, 28 April, 35 Henry VIII.)

S^r^ Raphe Hunte was buryed in Mainchestre aforesayd three yeres past and had a pencon of p' ann'.

S^r^ James Barloe was buryed at Mainchestre aforesayd the xxx^th^ of Auguste Anno d'ni 1571 and had a pencon of p' ann'.

On the 1st April 1574 the following priests, who were still living, were in receipt of pensions out of the College or the Chantries of Manchester: S^r^ John Cowpege; Mr. [Edward] Pendleton, nowe vycar of Eccles; and Robert Prestwyche. (Special Commissions 16 Eliz., No. 3258.) Cowpege or Coppage, who, in 1533, had a literary bequest from Sir Henry Turton (*Wills*, vol. ii, p. 13) was one of the vicars of Manchester in 1547-8, being then aged 48, and in receipt of pensions from the college (*Chant.*, p. 20). In 1553 a pension of 6*l*. paid to him was then remaining (Browne Willis's *Mitred Abbeys*, vol. ii, p. 108; Hib.-Ware, I, pt. i, p. 388); which was the pension of 1574 mentioned above. At a visitation of the Province of York, held at the Chapter House, Manchester, 19 October, 1559, before Edwin Sandes, D.D., Henry Hervey, LL.D., and George Browne, Esq.; Dns Joannes Copage, Fellow of the College, being summoned, did not appear (*State Papers, Dom. Eliz.*, vol. x, p. 101). In 1578 he was still a member of the collegiate body, and in correspondence with his

old associate, Warden Vaux (See *posted*, Blackrod). For Pendleton, cf. *Chant.*, pp. 248–9. Robert Prestwiche, then called a stipendiary, appeared before the 1559 Commissioners and subscribed; but he was warned that he should no longer frequent taverns (*Ibid*, vol. x, p. 101); Richard Harte, a Fellow, would not subscribe (*Ibid*, pp. 101, 441); but Robertus Erlond, another Fellow, subscribed (*Ibid*, p. 101).

The Churchwardens in Gastrell's time were seven in number, viz., three wardens and four sidesmen (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 66). Of those above named, *Thomas Trayfurt* or Trafford, held, before 1545, a tenement in Market Street Lane, part of the endowment of St. George's Chantry, Manchester (*Lanc. Chant.*, pp. 43–4). —*Rauf Culcheth* appears to have been the same individual who, in 1547, held lands in Newton, near Manchester (*Chant.*, p. 16). He was, perhaps, the father of William Culcheth, gentleman, and grandfather of Byron Culcheth who, in 1605, married Elline Goodyeare, and died 30 November, 1621, leaving issue. Before 1641 this family appear to have left Manchester.— The name *Shalcross* is another form of Shawcross. This Richard Shalcross is no doubt the same individual who is named in *Lanc. Chant.*, p. 31, note 1. Richardus Shalcross was one of the jurors at the Manchester Court Leet, 4 October, 1552. He and Edward Janny of Manchester, merchant, were partners in ownership of a tavern in Smithy Door in 1553 (*Lanc. Wills*, vol. i, p. 159); and his name occurs, 21 December, 1555, amongst persons who were dead since the last Court Leet, his heir being his daughter Elizabeth (cf. *Manchester Court Leet Book*, pp. 65, 83; Hunter's *Life of O. Heywood*, p. 5; and Hibbert-Ware, I, pt. i, p. 389).— *Rauff Pedley* is mentioned, 21 December, 1555, amongst those who had died since the last Court Leet, leaving his son Edmund as heir (Cf. *Court Leet Book*, p. 65). A Ric'dus Pedley was a juror at the Manchester Court Leet, 4 October, 1552; and a John Pedley occurs in Janny's Will in 1553 (*Lanc. Wills*, vol. i, p. 160).

*Chamlet* was a material at first made of the hair of the *camel* and goat interwoven. Silk and wool were also introduced afterwards. A Robe of Cameline occurs in the *Romaunt of the Rose*.

*Bowdekin* (Lat. *Baldakinus*) is silk worked with threads of gold; so called from Baldacco or Babylon in Persia. It was often called cloth of gold.

The vestment of green baldekin branched with bears, Canon Raines, with reason, believes to be one that had belonged to the chantry of James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, and Warden of Manchester (1485–1509), whose mother was Lady Eleanor Neville, sister of the Earl of Warwick, called the king maker, whose heraldic cognizance was a bear and a ragged staff (*Chant.*, p. 11). The device is still emblazoned on the left sleeve of the blue gowns of the inmates of the hospital at Warwick founded by the Earl of Leicester. At each corner of the churchyard of Dacre, in the Diocese of Carlisle, this device is cut in stone, the Dacres of that place having been connected with the Neville family. It was customary for donors to put their arms on these vestments. Elizabeth, Lady Latimer, daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, bequeathed, 1480, to the chapel of our Lady in Warwick church, a pair of goodly vestments of white damask powdered with bears and ragged staves of gold, and in the orfraie my scutcheon, to be well and richly embroidered (*Test. Vet.*, p. 359). Walter, Lord Hungerford, by his will, 1449, bequeathed to the prior and monks at

Bath "one whole suit of vestments with all things appertaining thereto, for a priest, deacon, and subdeacon, likewise . . . . . copes . . . . .; and I desire that in the said vestments for greater notice my arms be wrought" (*Ibid*, p. 258). Amongst some inventories of vestments, &c., belonging to the Cathedral of Exeter, there is included, as the gift of Archdeacon Walter Pembrok, ". . . . un' par vestimentorum plenum ad usum diaconi et subdiaconi de alba samitta et amictu cum angelorum ymaginibus et floribus deauratis" (Oliver's *Lives Bps. Exon.*, p. 299).

The technical name for the *fore-front* of altars was *antependium*. It was of silk or other rich materials, was embroidered with ornaments and emblems, and was oblong in shape. Its other names were fronter, frontlet, frontal, forecloth, covering of altar.

The *ornaments for the sepulchre* were used in the scenic representations of the Resurrection by the priests at Easter, a custom which still prevails in the Greek church. A niche, to represent the sepulchre, was made in the north wall of the chancel. On Maundy Thursday three Hosts were consecrated, one of which was consumed at the time. At the conclusion of the mass the other two were, with great solemnity, deposited in the sepulchre, where they were watched night and day until Easter-day morning. One of the Hosts was consumed on Good Friday, when consecration never takes place. On Easter Eve a procession was formed, and with incense and torches the third Host and the Chalice were removed to the altar while the hymn *Vexilla Regis* was being sung by the choir (Cussans' *Furniture and Ornaments of Herts*, p. 134). Cf. the Indenture of Deane Parish.

The *plate* of the Church of Manchester was by far richer when Henry VIII's commissioners took their inventories (*Chant.*, pp. 10–11). The college possessed 124 oz. silver. The commissioners of 2 Edward VI. returned 303½ oz. (*Ibid*, p. 21). Jo. Arscott, who seems to have been the collector of the spoils, delivered this plate at York, 4 February, 1550–1, as well as what was collected from the chantries of the county, amounting to 433 oz.; and he reports of Manchester that certain of the ornaments to the value of 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* were sold, and that the rest, amounting to 9*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, were left there "for that it is a great p'ish." And also, that there were left in the church two chalices weighing, respectively, 30½ oz. and 12 oz. (p. 22). These are the two chalices introduced into the above inventory.

The Manchester *bells* are referred to in the will of William Trafford of Garret Hall, Manchester, gentleman, in 1545. He directs that immediately after his death, the great bell should be rung; that so soon as his body sets forward towards the church the great bell should begin to ring and continue ringing until evening; and that no other bell should be rung for him on the day of his burial but the great bell. (*Wills*, vol. ii, p. 64.) The old bells seem to have lasted till the year 1706, when, some of them being cracked, the rest were rendered useless for peal ringing. It was in that year proposed by the parish to recast them. But meanwhile the Didsbury churchwardens bought, for 20*l.* 2*s.*, some of the old Manchester bells, adding to the bargain a part of their own peal. A long paper, relating to the proceedings of the Manchester parishioners at the time in question, is given in Mr. Booker's *Hist. of Didsbury*, pp. 92 *seq*. The Didsbury peal was recast by Abr. Rudhall in 1727.

There were six seals to this indenture, two of which are defaced. One bears the initials W P (for Penketh); another contains a merchant's mark; and two others have the initials E R.

The chapelries of the parish are not named in this document; but they had come under the notice of former commissions, and their small stocks of goods had, probably, by this time been collected. Didsbury inventory has not yet been found. The "ornaments" of *Stretford* Chapel were sold for 10*d.* (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 277). The "ornaments" of *Chorlton* Chapel were sold for 2*s.* 8*d.* (*Ibid*); but with respect to this or other property, which had not come to the hands of the commissioners, there was an enquiry a year or two later (Cf. Booker's *Hist. of Chorlton*, pp. 299–300). Johēs Chorlton de Chorlton seems to have been the priest at this village, *circa* 1547 (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 182). The value of *Denton* Chapel was 20*s.* (*Chant.* p. 278), at which price it came into the hands of the inhabitants. From this chapel the commissioners of the last year of Edward VI. took away a silver chalice, parcel-gilt, weighing 7 oz. (*Ibid*, 270). The ancient chapel of *Didsbury*, which was bought for 13*s.* 4*d.*, and had "ornaments" appraised at 5*s.* 8*d.* (*Ibid*, p. 277), possessed two small bells which were inventoried and included in the account of Edward Parker, the official receiver of the property collected by the present commission. These bells weighed 1 cwt. and were of the value of 15*s.* (*Ibid*, p. 274). But so it happened that the parishioners would not give up their bells; and as the articles were supposed to have been delivered to the hands of the receiver, they were charged to his account; but he claimed allowance (*Ibid*, p. 259). An enquiry into this and other cases of default was investigated by a new commission in 1554. The parish representative, Thomas Chollerton, the churchreeve, who had probably signed the last inventory of the 1552 commission, was summoned to Whalley, where he deposed, on 7 April, that the "ij lytell bells specyfied in y^e^ said sedule," seized to the use of the king by the former commission, were yet remaining at the chapel (*Ibid*, p. 265). Parker's claim was, therefore, granted (Cf. Booker's *Hist. of Didsbury*, p. 95).

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# Flixton.

This Indenture made the xxvij^th^ day of September in the vj^th^ yere of the reigne of o^r^ Soui^9^gne lord Edoward the vj^th^ by the grace of god of England fraunce & yreland Kyng defendo^r^ of the faithe & in erthe of the church of England & also of yreland the Sup^9^me head Betwene S^r^ *Edmūde Trayfort* S^r^ *John Atherton* S^r^ *John Holcroft* & S^r^ *Thōms Holte* Knyghtes upon the behalf of o^r^ Soui^9^gne lord the Kyng of thone ptie And

*Edoward Smythe* Clerk Curate of the pisshe churche of Flixton Thom̄s talyar and Willm̄ Sherlok churche wardens of the said churche on thoder ptie. Witnissithe that whereas the said Edmūd trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft and Thomas Holt haue delyu̍yd at the tyme of the sealing & delyu̍ye of thes pn̄tes to the said Edoward Smyth Thom̄s talyar and Willm̄ Sherloke iiij. vestmentes iij Albes ij belles one Coope on' chalece on' crosse of brasse iij corpas too Aul̍ clothes and on Surples belonging to the said pisshe churche of Flixton savely to be kept to thuse of o^r^ said soui̍gne lord the Kyng. The said Edoward Smythe Thom̄s talyor and Willm̄ Sherlok for them & theyre executors do coueñat and grūnt by thes pn̄tes to & w^t^ the said Edē Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft and Thom̄s Holt that the same vestmēts Albes belles coope chales cross corp'as Aul̍ clothes & surples shall not at any tyme hereaft^r^ be Alienated imbecilled or otherwyse put away from o^r^ said soui̍gne lord the Kyng but shall be Answareable & forthe com̄yng to the vse of his Highnes at suche tyme or tymes as his ma^tie^ or his hon̄able counsell shall demand the same In wittnes wherof the pties Aforesaid to thes pn̄tes enterchangeablye have put theyr seales the day & yere above wryten.

¶ p me Edward clic̄ Smythe.

Edward Smythe is not named in the lists of the incumbents of Flixton. About 1533–4 Dn's *Nichūs* Smyth was stipendiary priest at Flixton, being paid by Mr. Nicholas Darington (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 99). Edward Smyth, Curate de Flixton, is mentioned at the end of the will of Dorothy Booth of Barton, 7 August, 1553 (*Wills*, vol. iii, p. 57; cf. *Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 40). One of his name, in 1547–8, was priest at the second chantry at the altar of St. George in Manchester Church, being then 40 years old (*Chant.*, p. 46). Dns Edwardus Smythe answered a Visitation-call at Manchester *circa* 1547 (at which time Ra'd'us Byrche appeared for Flixton), and again in the time of Warden Vaux (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 150, 152, 182–3). In 1559, when the Commissioners-general of the Queen held their visitation in Lancashire, it was presented to them that the parson of Flixton was not resident, neither did he keep hospitality. Smyth had, in 1553, taken a pension of 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* with respect to his chantry; and as annuitants never die he was still enjoying it 16 Elizabeth "out of a chauntrye in Mainchester" (Special Commissions of that year, Record Office, No. 3258).

In 1673 there were three wardens and three assistants (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 56). The name *Talyar* occurs very frequently in the parish-register (it begins 1570) from 22 July 1574; and there is a tendency in the orthography to make three syllables of it. More than one of the name was living at the village in 1641–2, by which time the common orthography prevailed. The celebrated "Oldfield lane Doctor" was descended from this stock.—At the last-named date the only representatives of the *Sherlocke* family in the parish were James and John "Sharlocke." They are first mentioned in the register 22 February 1573–4, when John Sharlocke was buried. Thomas Sherlock of Stretford, in 34–5 Henry VIII, paid a tax of eightpence for 4*l.* in goods towards the subsidy of that year. From another stock of this numerous family, settled at Oxton, in the parish of Woodchurch, Wirrall Hundred, Cheshire, came Dr. Richard Sherlock, rector of Winwick, and author of *The Practical Christian*, whose sister, Alice, was mother of the Apostolic Wilson, Bishop of Man.

The following is copied from a scrap of paper in the hand-writing of John Darbyshire of Flixton, now in the possession of his nieces: "The mottos upon 4 Bells at St. Michael's Church, Flixton: 1st Jesus be our speed. 2d Jesus be our speed. 1633. 3d Leonard Asshawe Peter Egerton Esquires. 1624. 4th Jesus be Our speed (and some other odd letters)." Lawrence Asshawe of Shaw, Esq., in this parish, by his will, made 4 July 1568, ordered that twenty marks of his goods should be bestowed towards the buying of bells to the parish church, and making of "a p'closse or trav'se of tymber ov'thaward ye sayd p'ishe church," requiring the prayers of the priest and the parishioners for the soul of himself and others (*Wills*, pt. i, p. 81).

*Corporas*, *corporax*, *corporal* (Lat. *Corporale*), was the cloth of fine white linen on which the sacred elements were consecrated, so called from the sacramental body (*corpus*) of Christ laid on it. It was about a foot square; and was sometimes sewn into the middle of a large piece of silk, or other cloth. When not in use these cloths were put in a kind of portfolio called a case, made of silk and embroidered. "ij corpp cases" are bequeathed by Dame Cicely Ashley, 19 May, 1563, to Anne Brereton, "yff the be never occupyed ageyn at the churche; and yff the be I geave the one to the churche at Bawden ye better and the other to my owne chapell at home," viz., at Ashley (*Wills*, vol. i, p. 136). This cloth mystically signified the sindon (*i.e.*, the wrapper) wherein Christ was buried (Tyndale's *Answer to More*, p. 74). In the *Prayer Book* of 1549, the minister is directed to lay the bread in the corporas, or else in the paten, or in some other comely thing prepared for that purpose.

*Altar Cloths.* An engraving of a vested English altar, from a *MS.* of the sixteenth century, may be found in Dr. Lee's *Glossary*. There were usually three linen cloths to cover the table or slab. The first, or cere cloth, prepared with melted wax; the second, a cloth to protect the first; and the last, the cloth which covered all and hung down to the ground. The cloths, which occur in most of these inventories, were often of great value. Archbishop Grindal, by his injunctions to the Archdeacons, forbad the use, on the communion tables, of linen-cloths called altar-cloths, before used about masses (*Works*, p. 155, Parker Society).

# Myddelton.

This Indenture made the xxvij^th day of September in the vj^th yere of the reign of o^r soi^ꝰgne lord Edoward the sixt by the grace of god of England fraũce & yreland Kyng defendo^r of the faithe & in erthe of the Churche of England & also of yreland the Sup̃me head Betwene S^r *Edmūde Trayfort* S^r *John Atherton* S^r *John Holcroft* & S^r *Thom̃s Holt* Knyghtes upon the behalf of o^r Soui^ꝰgne lord the Kyng of thone ꝑtie And *Robart Assheton* Clerke ꝑson of the ꝑiche Churche of **Myddelton**, *Bertyn Wild Hugh Stocke* & *Ric Gerard* churche wardens of the said ꝑiche churche on thoder ꝑtie Wittnissithe that whearas the said Edmūde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thom̃s Holt haue delyu̅yd at the tyme of the seallyng & delyu̅ye of thes pn̅tes to the said Rob^t Assheton Bertyn Wyld Hugh Stocke & Ric Gerard iij coopes wherof one is of blacke veluet, one other of Crymsyn veluet another of blew veluet one vestimẽt of blake veluet w^t ij other vestimẽtes of veluet for deacon & subdeacon & albes for the same, ij vestimẽts one of blacke veluet & anoy̅ of black chamlet w^t albes for the same, one Aul̅t w^t all man̅ Al̅t clothes for the same, ij candel stickes of brasse, one senser of brasse ij crosses of brasse & lead a pay^r of organs A payre of rigalles, ij chaleces of sylu̅ ꝑcell gilt w^t patens. Itm̅ in the steple v belles And one litill bell, ij hand belles. Itm̅ in a chapell belonging to the said ꝑiche called **Cokkey**, one vestimẽt w^t albe & Amesse for the same, one chalece w^t paten of sylu̅, a litill bell. Itm̅ in a chapell belonging to the said ꝑiche called **Assheworthe** one vestimẽt w^t albe & Amesse for the same, A chalece w^t paten of sylu̅, A litill bell, belonging to the said ꝑiche Churche of Myddeltõ & to the chapels aforesaid to be savely kept to thuse of o^r said soui^ꝰgne lord the Kyng. The said Rob^t Assheton Bertyn Wyld Hugh Stoke & Ric Gerard for them and ther executo^rs do couenũt & grũnt by thes pn̅tes to & w^t the said Edmūde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thom̃s Holt that the same Coopes

vestimentes candelstickes orgayns Rigalles Chaleces patens & belles w^t^ all other ornamẽtes Aforsaid shall not at any tyme hereaft^r^ be alienated imbecilled or otherwise put away from o^r^ said Soui^9^gne lord the Kyng but shall be answareable & furthe cõmyng to thuse of his highnes At such tyme & tymes as his ma^tie^ or his honable counsell shall demaund the same In wittnes wherof the pties aforsaid to thes p^r^sentes ent^r^changeably haue put theyr Sealles the day & yere aboue wryten

Robert Assheton
Ric. Gerrard Hugh Stocke
Berten Wilde

Several Asshetons in succession were rectors of Middleton.

Edmund Assheton died 22 August, 1522.

*Robert Assheton*, named in this indenture, was nephew of the foregoing. He is found named as rector, *circa* 1533–4, 1547, Nov. 1551, and subsequently. He was also rector of Radcliffe (*Piccope's MSS.*, x, 97, 151, 182–3; xvi, 69).

John Ashton, M.A., brother of the last-named, being son of Sir Richard Assheton, who died 3 Edward VI, paid his first-fruits for the rectory, 29 November, 2 Elizabeth (1559). He was buried at Middleton, 9 October, 1584 (*Piccope's MSS.*, xvi, 69; cf. Assheton's *Journal*, p. 103). In his time, *circa* 1563, there were 2000 communicants in the parish, and a "paineful" preacher (*Dom. Ser. Eliz.*, vol. xxxi, No. 47). Under the year 1572, Ashton is mentioned in the Accounts of Robert Nowell's executors, pp. 236, 388.

Edward Assheton, M.A.; instituted 13 January, 1584–5; buried 8 July, 1618.

Abdias Asheton, S.T.B., one of the seven sons of the above-named John, was baptized at Middleton, November 1, 1563 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 231), and rector from 1618 to 1633 (13 November). He was of S. John's College, Cambridge, being admitted Fellow there, 20 March, 1588–9. For his connection with the *Life of Robert, Earl of Essex* ("eique in extremis fideliter assistebat"), and the *Life of William Whitaker*, see Baker's *St. John's*, pp. 185, 291, 334; and Assheton's *Journal*, p. 105.

The curates of the two chapels named in the indenture are to be found amongst the following priests who attended Robert Ashton at a Visitation about the year 1547: Dns Jacobus hopwood; Dns egidius Ayensworth; Dns Will's yate; Dns Rob'tus Astolyff; Dns Thomas Maudesley (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 151). "S^r^ James Hopwoodde was buried at Myddleton the xxiiij^th^ daye of September in the seconde yere of the Regne of Queene Marye had a pencõn of p' ann'." Cf. *Chant.*, p. 124. Two other priests were buried at Middleton, viz., S^r^ James Buckeley, 10 Aug., 3 and 4 Philip and Mary; and Sir Nicholas Gower, 5 Mary (*Special Commissions*, 16 Eliz., No. 3258; and cf. *Chant.*, p. 124). Earlier priests of Cockey are named in Canon Raines' *Examynatyons towcheynge Cokeye More*, Chetham Miscel., vol. ii.

In Gastrell's time there were five churchwardens (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 99). The names of the three wardens in the inventory were infrequent in the parish in the next century. The above-named Richard Gerard had a son, Richard Gerard of Thornham, who married at Middleton, 30 March 1585, Ann, one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Assheton of Middleton, Gent., the fifth son of Sir Richard Assheton, Knt., who ob. 3 Edward VI. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. iii, p. 231).

This full inventory of goods may be due to the fact that there had been three chantries in the parish (*Chant.*, 119 *seq.*, 270).

The *Deacon* and *Subdeacon* wore distinctive dresses, that for the former being a dalmatic or alb, and that for the latter a tunicle. Their dresses occur in the indentures of the Commissioners in every county. See the Manchester inventory, p. 4, and the note from Oliver, p. 8; and cf. the Bolton inventory. In the Rochester statutes the Gospeller and Epistler are called the Deacon and Subdeacon. The injunctions of Elizabeth appointed an Epistler and Gospeller in copes, and these officers are still recognized at Durham and elsewhere (Campion and Beamont's *Prayer Book Interleaved*, p. 167). In an assignment of goods to the church of Bodmin, 8 Elizabeth, preserved in the corporation records (printed *in extenso* in Sir J. Maclean's *History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor*, co. Cornwall, vol. i, p. 341), mention is made of "one hole sute of blew velut decon subdecon and pistholere." In the Latin churches there is now no distinction between the dresses of the deacon and subdeacon.

*Candlesticks* were, by the injunctions given to the Commissioners of 1 Edward VI, to be taken away and destroyed. By the same king's injunctions no more wax-candles or tapers were to be burnt before any image; "but onely two lights upon the high Altar before the Sacrament shall remain still, to signifie that Christ is the very light of the world" (Fuller's *Church History*, bk. vii, cent. xvi, ¶ 3, pp. 372–3). The wax-candles of churches were of the most expensive kind. "The use of these was so regular and steady that language, which (like some substances in mines) catches the impression of every object long in contact with it, still shews us the impression when the object is gone; and the very appellation for a church-candle among our ancestors was merely a wax-light" (John Whitaker's *Cathedral of Cornwall*, vol. i, p. 177).

Pope Vitalian I, A.D. 666, first introduced the *Organ* into church-music. In the eleventh century a treatise on organ-building was penned by a monk. The instruments in England were, at first, only used (as now on the Continent) on the Festivals. Hence Chaucer in the Nonne Priest his Tale makes the voice of Chaunticleere

> "merrier than the mery *orgon*
> *On masse dayes* that in the chirches goon."

The sixteenth century witnessed a great improvement in the instrument. They were in great repute in England about the date of these inventories; but only three Lancashire parishes were in possession of them. They were to be found in the abbeys, but not commonly in the parish churches. Sir P. Leycester mentions the Case of a fair organ at Great Budworth, which was bought after the dissolution of the Priory of Norton (*Cheshire*, 1673, pt. iv, p. 227). The influence of the Presbyterians and Puritans, in the reigns of Elizabeth and of Charles, was unreasonably directed against

their use. Fuller says that it was reported of Potter, the Puritan bishop of Carlisle, in the time of James I, that organs would blow him out of the church; "which," adds the narrator, "I do not believe, the rather because he was loving of, and skilfull in vocall musick, and could bear his own part therein." Under the Commonwealth, native organ-builders were discouraged; so that after the restoration, when the nation "came into right tune," foreign builders erected the instruments. Peter Smart, in his *Short Treatise of Altars*, 1621, said that, in his time, many parishes had "set up altars, images, and *organs*, where they were never before since the reigne of King Philip and Queen Mary" (*Durh. High Com. Court*, Surtees Society, vol. xxxiv, p. 201). And in the articles exhibited against Dr. Cosin and others, in 1629, it was charged upon them that they had built "a new payre of gorgius organes, which have cost at least 700li." Moreover, they had given to Bishop Morton a pair of organs, "though not so gay, yet as good as any Cathedral church had or hath in the Province of York, . . . . . to gett his approbation of all your new ceremonyes, which organes have been carried to London and there sett to sale" (Cosin's *Corresp.*, vol. i, p. 168; Surtees Society, vol. liii).

*Rigalles* or Regals was a small portable musical instrument, with pipes and bellows, and played with the fingers. John Talbot of Salesbury, Esq., bequeathed to his son-in-law, "my regalls & my virginalls," August 1551 (*Wills*, vol. iii, p. 106).

The present Middleton bells, six in number, were placed there about 1728 by Rudhall of Gloucester. There is a bell at Dickins' factory at Tonge, near Middleton, bearing this inscription:

M A R O 1614 R A

It was bought, many years ago, from a convent on the Continent.

The *amesse*, or *amice*, which was donned before the alb, was a linen vestment made to wear on the head, and to rest on the shoulders like a cape. It often had an embroidered ornament at the edge, and was worn by the superior clergy. John Bale alludes to costly grey amices of calaber and cats'-tails (*Works*, p. 527). Pieces of "lyninge cawled amyces" occur in the *Hertfordshire Church-Goods*. The amice had the authority of Parliament, 24 Henry VIII, c. 13, secs. 2, 7. It was abandoned at St. Paul's 1 November 1562. Cf. Whitgift's *Works*, vol. ii, p. 59 *seq.* By the Canons of 1571 the "graius amictus" was said to savour of superstition. Its mystical signification was, that it represented the veil which covered the Saviour's face when the soldiers struck and mocked Him (see Tyndale's *Answer to More*, p. 73); but others make it figurative of the helmet of salvation, and quote a prayer in the Breviary bearing on that meaning. It is noticeable that John Bradford uses the word *almesse* for alms (*Works*, vol. i, p. 66, Parker Society). The *almuce* or tippet, as Strype calls it, does not, perhaps, occur in these inventories. It was a habit of grey fur, covering the head as well as the body. It was the dress of dignified ecclesiastics, and Parker was the last primate who wore it, as "a collar of sables," at his consecration.

A silver parcel-gilt Chalice, from Ashworth chapel, weighing 6 oz., was included amongst the collections of this commission (*Chant.*, p. 270).

One of the seals attached to this indenture has an initial I, but the others are defaced or gone.

## Assheton.

This Indenture made the xxvij$^{th}$ day of September in the vi$^{th}$ yere of the Reign of o$^{r}$ soui$^{r}$gn lord Edoward the vi$^{th}$ by the grace of god of England ffrũnce & yreland Kyng defendo$^{r}$ of the faithe & in erthe of the Churche of England & also of yreland the Sup̃me head Betwen S$^{r}$ *Edmũde Trayfort* S$^{r}$ *John Atherton* S$^{r}$ *John Holcroft* & S$^{r}$ *Thoms Holt* Knyghtes apō the behalf of o$^{r}$ soui$^{r}$gne lord the Kyng of thone ptie And *Willm Thomson*, Clerke pson of the piche churche of **Assheton**, *Nich'as lees Randull Hulton Henry M$^{r}$keland* & *Gregory bould* Churche wardens of the said piche Churche on thoder ptie. Wittnissithe that wheras the said Edmũde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thomas Holt haue delyu̍yd at the Seallyng & delyu̍ye of thes pn̄tes to the said Willm̄ Thomson Nicħas lees Randull Hulton Henry m̄keland & Gregory bould iij Coopes wherof twoo be of Crymsyn veluet one other of old grene sylke Itm̄ iiij vestimẽtes whereof ij are of sylke & other ij of satten of brigges embrowdred w$^{t}$ flowres & other iiij vestimẽtes of Saye & buscian w$^{t}$ albe & amesse for eu̍y vestiment Itm̄ iij Aulters w$^{t}$ almaⁿ of Alr̄ clothes for the same Itm̄ a payre of Organs ij candillstickes of brasse A crosse of coop gilt ij sensers of brasse & a baner of grene sylke Itm̃ ij Chaleces w$^{t}$ patentes of syluer pcell gilt Itm̄ in the Steple iiij belles w$^{t}$ a litill bell brokyn Itm̄ ij hond belles w$^{t}$ a holy wat̄ stock of brasse belonging to the said piche Churche of Assheton savely to be kept to thuse of o$^{r}$ said soui$^{r}$gne lord the Kyng The said Willm̃ Thomson Nicholas lees Randull hulton Henry m̄keland & Gregory bould for them and their executo$^{r}$s do coueñnt & gruñt by thes pn̄tes to & w$^{t}$ the said Edmũde Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thoms Holt that the same coopes vestimẽtes aulr̄ clothes, organs, candilstickes, chaleces, patentes, Crosse, sensers, & belles w$^{t}$ all other ornamẽtes aforsaid shall not at any tyme hereafter be alienated imbecilled or otherwise put away from

o^r^ said soui^n^gne lord the Kyng But shall be answareable & furthe comyng to thuse of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his ma^tie^ or his ho^n^able counsell shall demaund the same In wittnes whereof the ꝑties aforesaid to thes pñtes en^n^changeably haue put ther Sealles the day & yere aboue wryten

by me S^r^ Wyllm̄ tomsō ꝑson
Nycolas lez ꝑ randall hyltō

4th Membrane.

*William Thompson*, succeeding Ed. Molenex, who was rector 1534–5, the date of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (vol. v, p. 227), was instituted to this rectory, 2 October 1535, about which time he attended a Visitation at Manchester (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 97; xvi, 3). His name is also met with at two succeeding Visitations (*Ibid*, x, 151, 183; cf. *Lanc. Chant.*, p. 252). He died about one year after the date of the present inventory, his will being dated 2 September 1553 (*Wills*, vol. i, p. 90). On 11 August 1554, Willūs Rogerson was instituted to the rectory on the presentation of Sir Thomas Stanley, Knt., son of Edward, Earl of Derby (*Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 5). At a Visitation of the Province of York, held in October, 1559, it was presented by the churchwardens and parishioners of Ashton That the parson doth no s'vice in the churche; nether doth he distribute to the po^r^ as other p'sones have don (*Dom. S. P. Eliz.*, vol. x, p. 293). About 1563 there were 1000 communicants in the parish, but "no preacher" (*Dom. Ser. Eliz.*, vol. xxxi, No. 47). The reference here is, perhaps, to Hugo Greyffethe, Decretorum Doctor (cf. *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 2), who died 5 or 6 Elizabeth; or to Robert Brabouer (ordained an acolyte at Chester in 1557, then a subdeacon, on the title of Sir Richard Houghton of Lee), appointed rector 29 January 1563, and buried at Ashton, 25 February 1604–5 (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 73, 76; xvi, 5).

There are still four wardens; one appointed by the Lord of the Manor, a second by the rector, and the remaining two by the parishioners. Mr. John Lees, B.A., a representative of *Nicholas Lees* of Haslehurst, was living in the latter half of the following century, and was incumbent of Saddleworth, and an early sub-librarian of the Chetham Library. In Ashton and its townships the Lees were "as many as the fleas." Nicholas Lees of the parish of Ashton-nnder-Lyne, yeoman, brother of Robert Lees of the same, husbandman, and a supervisor of his will dated 15 March 1581, married Joanne, sister of Robert Cock of Ashton, priest, and was a legatee of his brother-in-law's will, 16 Jan., 5 Edward VI. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxvii, Wills). Nicolas Leghes was the proctor of William Thompson, the rector above named, and one of the supervisors of his will (*Wills*, vol. i, pp. 92–3). *Randle Hilton* (or Hulton): both name and surname were uncommon in the parish a century later. Henry M'land had, in the will above named, a bequest from his rector, Thompson, of a riall of gold (*Wills*, vol. i, p. 92).

None of the present bells and plate are of early make.

*Brigges* in this inventory is meant for Bruges or Brug (in medieval English often spelt *Bridges*), in Flanders, formerly one of the four Mart-towns of Christendom, flourishing, chiefly, by the benefit of the English cloth. The material was a rich satin (Cf. *Chant.*, p. 65; *Wills*, vol. i, pp. 139, 141, 175; vol. ii, p. 66; *Whalley Coucher Book*, p. 1264).

*Say* or *Saie* was a delicate serge or woollen cloth, perhaps from the French *Soie*, silk.

*Buscian* or busk, was a coarse kind of linen cloth (Wright's *Prov. Dict.*). The word occurs in a sumptuary law of 3 and 4 Edward IV, by which only such persons whose possessions were of the yearly value of 40*s.* should use as clothing "any fustian, bustian, or fustian of Napuls."

The *Banner of Green Silk* was, perhaps, a processional flag; also used to commemorate the Easter victory of our Lord. During the Rogation Days banners were carried in the perambulation of parishes. Under Rivington, a painted banner of linen cloth is mentioned. Banners emblazoned with symbols or pictures of saints have, of old, been used in church ceremonies. The writer saw them, last year, on the late Pope's Jubilee-day, introduced in the service at a Cologne church. The presence of banners in English churches seems to have suggested the language in the Baptismal service, where the sign of the Cross is said to be made in token that the child will "manfully fight under Christ's banner"; an image which Cranmer has used on another occasion.

The *Holy-water Stock* (*i.e.*, pillar) or Stoup (*i.e.*, bucket) was a stone or metal basin usually inserted in the wall at the entrance of churches. Holy-water buckets of brass are enumerated in subsequent inventories.

Of the five seals to this indenture, one only, having an initial T, is to be made out.

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## Radclyf.

This Indenture made the xxvij$^{th}$ day of September in the vj$^{th}$ yeare of the reign of o$^{r}$ sov'aigne lord Edoward the vj$^{th}$ by the grace of god of England fraunce & yreland Kyng defendo$^{r}$ of the faithe & in erthe of the chyrche of England & also of yreland the Sup'me head Between S$^{r}$ *Edmund Trayfort* S$^{r}$ *John Atherton* S$^{r}$ *John Holcroft* & S$^{r}$ *Thomas Holt* Knyghtes apō the behalf of o$^{r}$ sov'aigne lord the Kyng of thone ptie And *Robt Assheton clerke* pson of the pishe churche of **Radclyf** *william Alens* & *Adam Shughsmythe* churche wardens of the said churche on thoder ptie Wittnessethe that whereas the said Edmund Trayfort John Atherton John Holcroft & Thomas Holt have delyv'yd

at the tyme of the sealyng & delyv'y of these pn̄tes. to the said Robert Assheton William Alens & Adam Shoghsmythe one chales iij vestments one coope one crosse of coop iij belles ij hand belles one masse boke ij corpas w^th casez iij Ault' clothes & one surples belongyng to the said pisshe churche of Radclif savely to be kept to thuse of o^r said souaigne lord the Kyng The said Robt Assheton Willm Alens & Adam Shughsmyth for them & theyr executors do covn^ant and graunt by these pn̄tes to & w^t the sayd Edmund Trayfort John Atherton John Holecroft & Thom^as Holt that the same chales vestmentis coope crosse belles boke corpas Ault clothes & surples shall not at anytyme hereafter be alienated Imbeaseled or otherwyse put away from o^r said sovaign lord the Kyng but shall be answareable & furthe comyng to thuse of his highnes at suche tyme or tymes as his ma^tie or his honable counsell shall demand the same. In wittnes wherof the pties Aforesaid to thes pn̄tes ent'changeably haue put theyre seales the day & yere aboue wryten.

Robert Assheton p Willm Alans
Adam Shucksmyth.

*Robert Assheton* became rector of Radcliffe in April 1537, on the resignation of Thomas Mawdesley, he being then A.B. and an acolyte (*Chant.*, p. 123; *Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 100). At this date or earlier his name occurs at a Visitation as rector of the parish; again, *circa* 1547; and again in the time of Warden Vaux (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 97, 151, 182). In 1559 it was presented to the Commissioners-general of the Queen for the province of York, who visited Lancashire in that year, that Sir John Chetom (of Radcliffe) dothe not rede the Pistell and gospell withe the Latanye according to the Proclamac'on. In 1563 the preacher was reported as "painful." (*Dom. Ser. Eliz.*, vol. x, p. 286; vol. xxxi, No. 47).

In Gastrell's time there were three churchwardens and two assistants (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 159). Thirteen members of the *Allen* or *Allens* family were dwelling in the parish in May 1641; but there were then no *Shughsmiths*, except a George Syxsmith who was acting as parish-clerk under the rector, Peter Shaw.

The Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, the old rector, but styling himself clerk, of Middleton, writing his will in more favourable times, bequeathed, 12 March 1554–5, to the use of this church, a vestmente of bawdekyn and flowers. Maister Robert Asheton, Parson of Myddleton, to whom Mawdesley bequeathed his new testament written on

parchemente, was one of the supervisors of the will (*Chant.*, p. 124). Mawdsley, who is mentioned in the *Valor* as rector, and as chantry-priest in the Bishop of Durham's chantry, was probably Master of Middleton School, and may have had Dean Alexander Nowell (to whom he left a legacy) and his brothers for his pupils. The Grammar School was afterwards rebuilt and refounded by the Nowells. Mr. Edmund Ireland, Schoolmaster of Middleton School, was buried there May 12, 1574 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. i, p. 342).

The *Crosses*, which are so frequently mentioned in these inventories, were either altar-crosses or processional-crosses. What is noticeable about the Lancashire crosses is, that they were made of the meaner metals — such as copper (as in this inventory), brass, copper-gilt, latten or lead. In the cathedrals or richer parishes they were of gold or silver. At Durham the chief cross was of the former metal. On 4th April, 1544, Bp. Gardiner wrote to the Masters, &c., of the Colleges of Cambridge to provide "a seemly cross of silver, to be used in processions as had been used amongst them in times past, and was through Christendom at that day observed." A cross was accordingly procured at a cost of 30*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* (Cooper's *Annals of Camb.*, vol. ii, p. 85).

As to the *Mass book*, an order, 3 and 4 Edward VI, c. x (1549), was for the destruction of "all antiphoners, missayles, grayles, processionalles, manuelles, legendes, pies, portasies, jornalls and ordnalles after the Use of Sarum, Lincoln, Yorke, or any other private use, and all bokes of service"; which were ruthlessly defaced and abolished.

There is now a peal of eight (modern) bells, and the tradition is that they came from Middleton.

## Eccles.

This Indenture made the last daye of September in the sixt yere of the Reyngne of o$^{r}$ sov̄aigne lorde Edward the sixt by the grace of God of Englaund ffraunce and Irelonde Kyng defend$^{r}$ of the fathe and of the Church of Englande and also of Irelonde in yorthe the Sup̄me hedde Betwen S$^{r}$ *Edmunde Trafforde* S$^{r}$ *John Atherton* S$^{r}$ *Thomas Holt* & S$^{r}$ *John Holcroft* Knyghts apon the behalf of our said sov̄aigne lorde the Kyng on the one ptye and *Thomas Craven vycar* of **Eccles** *Henry Tonge Laurans Barlowe John Bagalay Hugh Barlowe* and *Thomas Sedon* Churchewardens apon the other ptye Wytnessethe y$^{t}$ wheare the said S$^{r}$ Edmūd Trafforde S$^{r}$ John atherton S$^{r}$ Thomas Holt and S$^{r}$ John Holcroft haue delyu̅ed at the tyme of sealyng and delyu̅ans of these p̄sents to the said Thomas Craven *Roger Burdman* Henry

Tonge laurans Barlawe John Bagalay Hugh Barlawe and Thomas Sedon iij Chalyces whereof one ys in the Custodye of S^r^ *Wyllm pollet* and one other in the Custodye of S^r^ *James Lyngarde* one cyl^o^ Cuppe standyng on a Egle fote in the Custodye of S^r^ *Randell antrobus* one purpell velwet Cope a vestment of velwet branched one grene vestment of fustyon in apes one whyte vestment of damaske one grene vestment of wursted w^t^ albes belongyng to them one Crosse of Coper gylte iiij greyte Belles a lyttell Sanctus Belle a belle y^t^ serveth the pyshe for Corses ij Candelstyckes for the hye ault^o^ a Canape ij Crewetts a sacryng Belle ij Aulter Clothes ij Towels ij Corporas belongyng to the Churche of Eccles savely to be kept to the vse of our said sov^o^aigne lord the Kyng The said Thomas Craven Roger Burdman Henry Tonge Laurans Barlawe John Bagalay hugh Barlowe and Thomas Sedon for them and theyre Executors do coven^a^nt and grau^a^nt by these p̄sents to and with the said S^r^ Edward Trafforde S^r^ John Atherton S^r^ Thomas Holt and S^r^ John Holcroft y^t^ y^e^ said iij Chalyces &c shall not at any tyme hereaft^r^ be alyenated Imbeaseled or other wyse put away from our said sov^o^eryne lord the Kyng but shallbe answarable and furth comyng to the vse of his hyghnes at such tyme and tymes as his ma^te^ or his hon^o^able coun̄cell shall demaunde the sayme In wytnes whereof the p̄ts aforesaid to these p̄sents Interchaungeably have setto their Seales the day and yere aboue said·/.

*Thomas Craven*, Vicar, has no place in the printed lists of the incumbents of Eccles. In 1534–5 Thomas Crane is named as vicar in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. v, p. 227. The following clergy from Eccles answered the visitation call of Bishop Birde, *circa* 1547: Dns Thomas Crane [Craven in Canon Raines's *MSS.*] vic'; Dns georgius Wirrall; Dns Rogerus ogell; Dns Ranulphus Antrobus; Dns Thomas hyde; Dns Thom's burdeman; Dns Rad'us hunt (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 152). Craven, Wirrall, and Okell, are all that are entered at a visitation in Warden Vaux's time (*Ibid*, 183). Geo. Werral paid first-fruits for a chantry in Eccles 29 January, 34 Henry VIII (1542–3). On 7 August, 1553, Thom's Craven vicar of Eccles, Rog' Okell p'st, and others, attest the will of Dorothy Barton of Barton (*Wills*, vol. iii, p. 57). S^r^ Roger Okell, who is remembered in the will of Sir Wm. Plumptre, Sept. 1545 (*Warrington Friary*, pp. 71–2), was buried at Myddleton 5 November, 1565, aged 69, having a

pension of 6*l.* out of the dissolved college of Eccles (*xxviiith Rept. Dep. Keeper*, p. 16, Special Commissions, No. 3258; cf. Browne Willis' *Mitr. Abbeys*, vol. ii, p. 109; *Lanc. Chant.*, pp. 60, 131, 137–8). See the rent roll of Sir John Towneley of Burnley (*Cheth. Miscel.*, vol. vi, pp. 16, 23 *seq.*) for some account of the priestly family of Craven of Whalley. In 1591 Thomas Craven, "being the bastard son of Thomas Craven late vicar of Eccles, and now a very aged man," made his last will (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxvii, p. 318); but why he should have perpetuated his father's disgrace is unknown (F. R. R.). Thomas Craven held from Whalley Abbey two closes in Monton, called Heythes, at a yearly rent of 10*s.* (*Whalley Abbey Coucher Book*, p. 1238). In the time of his successor, Edward Pendleton, to whom Philip and Mary gave the vicarage in 1557 (*Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 35; in 1559, *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 48), the parish, about 1563, contained 3000 communicants. The yearly value of the parsonage impropriate was then 300*l.*; of the vicarage, 3*l.*; and the preacher was "insufficient." It is added: "whereunto annexed Dean church, 10*l.*; no preacher," *i.e.*, one unable to preach (*Dom. Ser.*, Eliz., vol. xxxi, No. 47).

*Ranulph Antrobus*, a few years before the date of the present commission, was incumbent of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in Eccles church (*Chant.*, p. 129). At a visitation of the Deanery of Frodsham in 1569–70, it was found that some of the old services had not entirely been set aside at Great Budworth and Stretton chapel. "The Roade lofte yet standeth." "One John Warburton useth to praie upon a Latin primer." "S^r^ Ran' Antrobus an old papist priest and doth not mynister." (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 185.)

In Bishop Gastrell's time there were six wardens (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 52). *Barlow* and *Boardman* were wide-spread families in the parish. In the next century *Tonge* was not a frequent name; and there were then no *Baguelys* nor *Bartons*.

The *Chalice on an Eagle's foot*, which seems to have been private property, may have been a gift from the Tarbocks of Tarbock, descended from Lathom, who bore *or*, an eagle's claw *gu.*; in a chief indented *azure*, three plates. The Risleys of Risley quartered a shield with three drinking horns held up by a bird's foot. The Eagle is a common ecclesiastical emblem, some regarding it as typical of the contemplative life, and others as the emblem of the resurrection. The bird was often carved on the front of pulpits, and its use in lecterns is very early.

In *The Way to the true Church*, 1608, 4to, by John White, minister of God's word at Eccles (he was rector from 1606 to 1610), are some curious particulars "how the vulgar sort of people, addicted to Papistry, say their praiers: the which I haue obserued by liuing and conversing with them" (To the Reader, ¶ 13). A generation later, in Martindale's time, that obscure corner of the parish which joins to the parishes of Warrington and Winwick, abounded "with Popish and ignorant people" (*Life*, p. 68).

*Bells that served the parish for corses* were the hand-bells which were rung by the priest or his attendants, either when taking the Eucharist to the dying, or when attending the corpse to burial, as described under Rivington, *postea*. The excessive ringing, or "jangling the belles," was one of the "Enormities" (No. xv) against which the Lancashire ministers protested about the year 1590 (*Cheth. Miscel.*, vol. v, pp. 4–7).

# Boulton.

This Indenture made y^e^ laste daye off September in y^e^ vj^th^ yere off y^e^ Reigne off o^r^ soũyng lorde Edwarde y^e^ sexte by y^e^ grace of god Kyng of Englande france & Irelande defendo^r^ of y^e^ faith & in earthe off y^e^ Churche off Englande & Irelande supreme heade Betwene *Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte* and *Thomas Holte* Knyghtes apon the behalfe off o^r^ said soũyng lord y^e^ Kyng one the one ptie S^r^ *James Bolton* vicar off bolton *Gyles Anyswurth Raufe hill John Turner Henre Knoll* and *James Sharpuls* yemen on the other ptie Witnessith That wheare y^e^ said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte & Thomas Holte haue dely^ũ^ued att the tyme off y^e^ sealyng & dely^ũ^uaunce off thes p̃sentes To y^e^ said James Bolton Gyles Anyswurth Rafe hill John Turner Henre Knoll and James Sharpulls iij greate bells Itm^ũ^ a Crosse off Coper Itm^ũ^ iij pewter Cruettes Itm^ũ^ a pare off Sensors off brasse Itm^ũ^ a Crismatorye off brasse Itm^ũ^ iiij Copes bett^r^ & wurse Itm^ũ^ iij Chales off Sylu^r^ Itm^ũ^ v sutes of Clothes to say masse in Itm^ũ^ ij Tynacles for a deacon & subdeacon Itm^ũ^ ix aulter Clothes bett^r^ & wurse Itm^ũ^ ij Surplises Itm^ũ^ a vayle off lynnẽ clothe Itm^ũ^ a blew Clothe y^t^ dyd heng afore y^e^ high aulter Itm^ũ^ a Coverlett Itm^ũ^ a Claper off a bell & other Erne off small value belongyng To y^e^ Churche of Bolton savelye to be kepte to y^e^ vse off o^r^ said soũyng lorde the Kyng The said James bolton Gyles Anyswurth Rafe Hill John Turner Henre Knoll & Jamys Sharpulls for them & theire executors do coveñtt & gr̃nute by thes p̃sentes to & w^t^ the said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte & Thomas Holte That the said iij Bells &c vt supra shall not att any tyme here aft^r^ be alienated Imbeaseled or other wyse put away from o^r^ said soũyng lorde the Kyng bott shalbe onswareable & furthe comyng to the vse of his highnes att suche Tyme & tymes as his ma^tie^ or his honorable Councell shall demaunde the same In witnes

wheare off the pties aforesaid to thes p̄sentes Interchaungeable haue sett to theire seales the day & yere a boue wryten.

Other goodes belongyng to y^e^ said Churche owte of these mennes handes In p̄mis a Chales which was lente by y^e^ wyffe of *Ric bradshaghe* in y^e^ handes off *Willm̄ Bolton & Alexander Warde* gēt Itm^p^ a sanct^s^ bell in y^e^ handes off y^e^ fore said *Willm̄ Bolton.* Itm^p^ a Sute of Clothes dely^p^ued by *Hamlett leyver* Clerke of bolton to *George Warde* whiche sute of Clothes was giuen of *John Sharpulls* Itm^p^ a bucket off brasse a Canopye of brasse & a hande bell in the handes off *Hamlett leyver* Clerke of bolton.

Chapells w^t^in y^e^ same pishe

In p̄mis att **Turton Chapell** a Chales a Bell & other Ornamentes for a p̄ste which John Orrell of Turton Esquier doth Clayme for his heire lomes.

Itm^p^ att **Walm'ley Chapell** a Chales, a bell & other Ornam̄etes for a p̄ste.

12th Membrane.

*Sir James Bolton*, to whose occupancy of the vicarage no dates are assigned by Baines (new ed., i, 553) except his death in 1556, was the Vicar of Bolton when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was compiled, 1534–5 (vol. v, p. 226). About *circa* 1533 Dns Rogerus filden attended a visitation at Manchester as the "Conduct." of James Bolton, vicar of Bolton. Bolton's nsme also occurs in 1547 and subsequently. It is, however, noteworthy, that on 15 August, 1551, Robert Lever of Lever, by will, gave to Edward Cockerall, who is called the vicar of Bolton, iij^s^ iiij^d^ "to pray for mee"; and Bolton was a witness of the will (Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxvii, p. 430). On the occasion of a visitation at Manchester, *circa* 1548, the following priests attended with Bolton: Dns Johēs hylton; Dns arthurus pylkyngton; Dns Jacobus Anderton, mortuus; Dns Rogerus felden; Dns Willūs brodsher; Dns Radūs forster; Dns Thom's pēdylbury, cur' (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 97, 152, 183; xvi, 7; and cf. *Lanc. Wills*, vol. ii, pp. 98, 101–2). Amongst these names the curates of Turton and Walmesley chapels may be found. Pendlebury had been ordained a few years before upon the title of Adam Hulton de Parke, Esq. (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 5, 21, 29, 37). About the year 1563 there were said to be 5000 communicants in the parish; the parsonage, impropriate to the Bishop of Chester, was of the value of 300*l.*, the vicarage of 20 marks; the preacher (perhaps Edward Cockerell, who occurs above as vicar, as also in 1560) was not "painefull." To Bolton was annexed Rivington church, of the value of 4 marks (where there was then no

preacher, *i.e.*, one who could not or would not preach); and Blackrod church, 4 marks, no preacher (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz., vol. xxxi, No. 47). In 16 Elizabeth, Edwarde Cockerell had "a pen'con of v$^{li}$ vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ out of the late monesterye of Gysburne and one other out of the late college of Busshop owkeland of vj$^{li}$ p' ann' and ys yet Lyving and dwelleth at Bolton in the mores." At the same time it was stated that "James Hulton was buryed at Bolton the nyneth daye of March, Anno d'ni 1569, and had a penc'on of p' an'." (Special Commissions, No. 3258). Cf. § Dean, p. 29.

*Bolton* was the first of the places which Bradford, the martyr, apostrophized in his farewell to Lancashire and Cheshire, 1555–6, having there, as he says, "truly taught and preached the word of God" (*Works*, vol. i, p. 454).

In 1673 there were four wardens, afterwards increased (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 11).

For the *Orrells* of Turton see St. George's *Visitation*, p. 50, which names this John Orrell; and *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, pp. 25 *seq.* In 1523–4 the "free chapel" of Turton was in the gift of Rauff Orrell, Esq., James Anderton, priest, being then incumbent, the time how long he had occupied it being unknown (*Duchy of Lanc. Depositions*, 15 Hen. VIII., vol. 10, R 7).

For *Walmesley* Chapel cf. *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 25.

Whittle (*Hist. of Bolton*, 1855, p. 74), quoting as he says from "Records Ashm. M., No. 2464," states that the bells, in 1535, had these legends, which are here given as he prints them, though some are manifestly faulty. The source of his information cannot be found. (1) Laudate pueri Domini [Ps. cxii, 1, vulg.]; (2) Coget omnes ante Thronum [line 9 of *Dies irae*]; (3) Requiem eternum dona ei Domine; (4) Parce Domine, parce populo tuo; (5) Exaltabant sancti in gloria; (6) Ut intercedente beato Petrae Martyre tuo; (7) Ut unus omnes unicam ovile nos Pastor regat.

*Cruets* were the small vessels used for the water and wine in the Eucharistic office. They were also the vessels in which the consecrated oil was put. The oil was of three kinds: for baptisms; for confirmation; for the visitation of the sick.

The *Chrismatory* was a box, sometimes of silver, containing the vessels (cruets) which held the consecrated oils. One of them is depicted in Dr. Lee's *Glossary*, p. 84.

The *Tunicle* or Tunic was the vestment of the subdeacon. It was shorter than the alb, and had tight short sleeves. It was derived from Dalmatia. "At certain solemn seasons, the Sarum Rite directed the thurifers, candle-bearers, and singing clerks to be vested in tunics; for instance, at the Eucharist on Resurrection Sunday, and during the solemn procession on the feast of Corpus Christi. Our present rubric regarding the 'ornaments of the minister' relegates us to that which directs the gospeller and epistoler 'to have upon them the vestures appointed for their ministry, that is to say, albs with tunicles,' innumerable specimens of which can be seen on ancient monuments and memorial brasses" (Dr. Lee's *Glossary*, p. 108); but the use and experience of 300 years has modified this direction.

The *Vail* formed the curtains which were suspended before the altar, rood, or tabernacle.

"The *High Altar* was so called as it was the Altar peculiarly set apart for High Mass. It stood at the upper end of the Chancel, where now our Communion Table stands. The High Altar (as it was the most eminent, or principal, Altar in the whole Church) was ascended to by several steps; which other altars seldom were.

It was also much finer adorned. The other Altars generally were very numerous, even in Parish Churches. Each of them was dedicated to some particular Saint, and had his or her Image set up, on or above, it" (Peck's *Desid. Curiosa*, lib. vi, No. 21, p. 37, ed. 1732).

The *Clappers of bells* were of iron; and upon the dismantling of the bells they were separated from the bell-metal. In 1550 Sir Arthur Champernoun and John Chichester, Esq., received a grant of all the clappers of the bells, with the fittings, in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, and in the city of Exeter (Ellacombe's *Bells of the Church*, addtl. app., p. 372).

The *Canopy of brass* was a hood or tabernacle suspended over the altar, under the shadow of which the vessel containing the Host was suspended. Richard Wilbraham of Woodhey, in the county of Chester, Esq., who was master of the jewel-house under Queen Mary, by his will, 25 July, 1558, bequeathed money for "one canape for y^e^ Sacramēt ov' y^e^ alter to be hanged in" (*Wills*, vol. i, p. 85).

At Bradshaw chapel, near Bolton, there is a pre-reformation bell containing the inscription X AVE MARIA GRAIA APPELA (*sic*).

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## Deyne.

This Indenture made y^e^ laste day of September in y^e^ vj^th^ yere off ye Reigne off o^r^ soūyng lorde Edwarde the sexte by the grace off god Kyng off Englande france & Irelande defendo^r^ of y^e^ faith & in earthe off the Churche off Englande & Irelande supreme heade Betwene *Edmūde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte* and *Thomas Holte* Knyghtes apon the behalfe off o^r^ said Soūyng lorde y^e^ Kyng one y^e^ one ptie S^r^ *Willm Rothewell* vicar off Deyne *lambart Heyton* gent *Roger Makynson James Crompton* & *Raufe Edge* yemen on the other ptie Witnesseth That wheare the said Edmūde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte & Thomas Holte haue dely^u^ed att the Sealyng & delyūaunce off thes p̄sentes to the said Willm̄ Rothewell lambart Heyton Roger Makynson James Crompton & Raufe Edge iij Greate Bells iiij Sacryngbells Itm ij Chaleses Itm^p^ iij Copes viij vestmentes to say masse in lackyng iij albes ix aulter Clothes ij shetes vj Corporasses w^t^ iij Cases xvj peces off olde lynnen vsed abowte y^e^ Sepulcre w^t^ iij Course Clothes ij Surplises, ij Cruettes,

a paire of Sensors w^t a shippe of brasse & a brasen buckett belongyng to the Churche of deyne savely to be kepte to the vse off o^r said soũyng lorde y^e Kyng The saide Willm̃ Rothewell Lambart Heyton Roger Makynson James Crompton & Raufe Edge for them & theire executors do Coueñnt & graunt by thes p̃sentes To & w^t y^e said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte and Thomas Holte That the saide iij Bells &c. vt supra shall not at anye tyme here aft^r be alienated Imbeaseled or other wyse put away from o^r said soũyng lorde the Kyng bot shalbe onswareable & furthe Comyng to y^e vse off his highnes att suche tyme & tymes as his ma^tie or his honorable Councell shall demaunde the same In witnes wheareoff the p̃ties aforesaid to thes p̃sentes Interchaungeable haue sett to theire Seales y^e day and yere aboue writen.

Other goodes belongyng to y^e saide Churche owte of these mennes handes In p̃mis A Chales which was in the Custodie of Adam Hulton Esquier & nowe stollen Itm^p a Chalese in y^e Custodie off S^r *James lathewhatt* p̃st w^t iij sutes off vestimẽtes v aulter Clothes v Corporases w^t one Case x Towells ij Cruettes w^t other lynnen Clothes y^e nũber whereoff the aboue named p̃sons knowe nott Itm^p one Chales w^t a sute off Clothes to say masse in in the handes off *lambart heyton* which he saieth belongeth to the heires off Heyton as heireloomes. Itm^p a sute off Clothes in the handes off *Henr Wudwarde* which he affirmeth to be his owne.

Chapells w^tin the same p̃ishe

I'p̃mis att **Haghton Chapell** a Chales & other Ornementes for a p̃ste to say masse in. Itm^p ij littyll bells in the handes off James Browne Esquier.

Itm^p att **Norwyche Chapell** a poure sute off Clothes w^t ij corporas Itim a Chales w^t a paten. Itm^p an aulter Clothe, An olde Surplis & a Towell. Itm^p a Cruet a lyttill Sacryng bell & a buckett. Itm^p ij Candilstyckes. Itm^p iij Bells whiche are y^e poore meñes off y^e Towne bought w^t theire owne money and the saide bells not yett honged vppe.

11th Membrane. No signatures. One seal, containing a monogram, is left.

*Willūs Rothwell*, vicar of Dean, was instituted 20 February, 1541–2 (*Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 29); and he paid his first-fruits on 28 June, 1542; his institution is noted by Gastrell, *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 38; and cf. note 3. He attended Bishop Birde's visitation, *circa* 1547, his companions being Dns Jacobus lathewytt, Dns Adam Robynson, Dns Richūs bullogh, Dns Jacobus Edge, Dns Jacobus Deveas, Dns Richūs Clerke, amongst whom were the curates of the chapelries (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 152). At the time of this inventory Rothwell was one of the king's chaplains, his sermons in London and Lancashire having obtained for him that honour. The martyr, George Marsh, was born at Dean, and was bred a good scholar in some local Grammar School, which was certainly not Bolton. After living in the honest condition of a farmer, and after losing his wife, he went to Cambridge (Fuller *Worthies*, § Lanc., p. 108); and afterwards acted as curate to Laurence Saunders and William Rothwell. He was burnt at Chester, 24 April, 1555 (*Ath. Cantab.*, vol. i, p. 126).

The vicarage of Dean, annexed as we have seen to Eccles (p. 22), does not occur in the *Valor* of 1534–5. But an inquisition was taken, 16 June 1546, at Lostockmore, by John Atherton, Adam Hilton, and Wm. Hilton, Esqs., to enquire about its value; and the return is appended to the Lancashire portion of the *Valor* (vol. v, p. 234). In the same record, another return of the value was inserted, dated Michaelmas, 1549 (*Ibid*).

In 1693 there were nine wardens (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 39).

Many of these *pieces of linen*, used about the sepulchre, had a connection with the Easter sacrifice. "There were many pieces of ridiculous pageantry also used in it (sacrifice of Jesus Christ), as the laying the host in the sepulchre they made for Christ on Good Friday; and that not only the candles that were to burn at the Easter celebration, but the very fire that was to kindle them, was particularly consecrated on Easter Eve" (Burnet, *Hist. Ref.*, vol. i, p. 336).

*Ship of brass* was a vessel in a pointed oval shape, in which was kept the incense. The latter was taken out with a spoon and thrown on the burning charcoal in the censer. At the baptism of a child of the Marquis of Bawden, at the Royal chapel, Westminster, 30 Sept. 1565, there was, amongst other rich ornaments of the communion table, "a ship or ark garnished with stones" (Leland's *Collectanea*, ii, 692).

Misappropriation of the property of Dean church had, it appears, been begun by those who were in respectable positions, members of the families of Heton, Hulton, and Browne, being implicated.

The Heton or (as afterwards written) Heyton family of Heton Hall, near Lostock, in the parish of Dean, two and a half miles from Bolton, entered their pedigree at Flower's Visitation in 1567 (p. 129). In explanation of the conduct of Lambert Heyton, Gentleman, in regard to some of the property which came under the notice of the Commissioners, it may be that there was, or had been, a chapel in the hall, the residence of this ancient family for many generations. To the Heton family belonged Bishop Martin Heton, D.D. (of Ely, 1599–1609), being the son of George Heton, once Chamberlain of London (*Ath. Oxon.*, vol. ii, 847–8), and being that "proud prelate" whom Queen Elizabeth, on a well-known occasion, blasphemously threatened to unfrock. The Lancashire origin of this prelate is referred to on his monument at

Ely. The following very interesting deed, *temp.* 1460–1, from the original parchment in the collection of T. Weld-Blundell, Esq., supplies some particulars of the family. It is endorsed: "A certificate whereby it appears that a corody was belonging to the Lords of Heton out of the House of Maddersey, and that the heirs of the same were some time Patrons of the Church of Bolton." "Hoc est testimoniū de Mathersay" "or Maderssay." This place, called in Dugdale's *Monasticon* (ed. Ellis, vol. iv, pp. 244–5) Markye or Marige, in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (vol. v, p. 237) Marryke, in Gastrell (vol. ii, p. 9) Marresley, in Baines (new ed., vol. i, p. 553) Morrossey, but now called Marrick-on-the-Swale, is six miles from Richmond, Yorkshire. The present church is on the site of the Benedictine Nunnery, founded in 1165 by Roger de Aske, which is the house referred to in the deed.

"To all trwe crysten men in cryste thys p'sent wrytinge heryng seyng or understondyng hele in owr lorde eu'lastyng Sen that yt ys meritorye ande medefull to eu'y trwe crysten mon in cryste to ber wytnesse & recorde to the truthe knawez us *John Bradshagh* Esquier *Ric p'scoll* Elder Jentylman *Ric Warde* Jentylman *Robte Warton* Jentylman *Dakyn heton* Jentylman *Ric' Mersshe* yoman *Rog' Penulbur* yoman *Elys Penulbur* yoman *Thom's Crichlawe* yoman *Elys Bothe* yoman *Elys Draper* yoman & *John Coventre* vicare of the kyrke of Bolton to ber' wytnesse of truthe & consience that *Ric' Heton* heyr of Heton gafe to *Will' Entwysell* hys cosyn a corody oth'wyse calde a lyvere in the hovse of Madursay the which corodye oth'wyse calde a lyvere wos dwe & acustomed of olde tyme to the heyrez of Heton Patroners somtyme of the chirch of Bolton of auncyent tyme, the which Will' wos seaset th'in' for terme of lyfe by the gyfte of the saide Ric' cosyn to the said Will' & he benele & peasble occupyet the saide corrodye oth' wayez calde a lyvere w'outen any interrupton or lettyng And aft' the decesse of the saide Will' the saide Ric' gafe yt to *Olyv' Entwysell* his cosyn for terme of lyfe & he benle & peasble occupiet the saide corrodye oth'wayez calde a lyvere w'outen any intrupton or lettyng Ande aft' the decesse of the sayde Olyv' *Will' Heton* son of the sayde Ric' Heton gafe yt to Robt' Heton hys Eame [uncle] & he benele & peasble occupied the saide corodye oth'wyse calde a lyvere w' outen any int'rupton or lettyng Ande aft' the decesse of the saide Robt' come the *Pryor of Madursay* to Bolton & labourde to *Elys Entwysell* to go w' hym to Heton ande ther they wer acordet & agreyd that *Sir John Couentr'* now vicar of the kyrke of Bolton shulde hafe the vicarye of the kyrke of Bolton so that the saide Will' Heton shulde clayme no corodye oth'wyse calde a lyvere w'in the house of Madursay aforsaide duryng the lyfe of the saide Will' Heton Ande to this our p'sent recorde of truthe & conscience as we v'rele knawen for travthe by waye of conscience to these p'sentmentez we haven sett our sealz. Gyfen at Bolton the xxiij'e daye of the Mone of Marc' in the reigne of kyng Edwarde the furthe the fyrste yer."

This "Kyrke of Bolton" was not Bolton-on-the-Swale, near Marrick (as is supposed, *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 9), but Bolton-le-Moors, to the vicarage of which the Prior and Convent of Marrick presented James Bolton (*antea*, p. 24) about 1513 (*Duchy Lanc. Depositions*, vol. x, R 7, 15 Hen. VIII). They had also presented there Gyles or Egidius Leyvor, who was vicar 10 August 1486, when he made a grant to Katharine Heton, daughter of William Heton, Esq. (*Weld-Blundell Deeds*).

The three small seals to this deed are broken. The name Lambert was perpetuated

in the family. On 24 March, 31 Hen. VIII. (1540), Will' Heyton, filius et heres Ricī Heyton, defuncti, sells to Lābto Heyton a messuage in Heton (*Ince-Blundell Deeds*). In the Exchequer Records there is a decision, 13 February, 34 Henry VIII (1542–3), by which Miles Gerrerd was to have the tithes of Heyton [Heaton], in the parish of Eccles, of which the following is an abstract: Myles Gerrerd *v.* Richard Hayton, Van [Wm.?] Hayton, Richard Mores, Robert Wylson, James Mores, Thomas Fogg, Lambert Heyton and others, concerning the tithes of the grain and corn of the township of Heyton, in the parish of Eccles, co. Lancaster, sometime belonging to the late attainted Abbey of Whalley, now come to the king by reason of the late abbot's attainder. The king, being seized, by reason of the said attainder, of the parsonage of Eccles whereof the said tithes are parcel, granted by letters patent the said parsonage and all chapels and tithes belonging thereto unto John Penne, for term of years yet enduring, at a certain rent, who granted them to Sir Richard Brereton, Knt., who granted the tithes of Heyton to the complainant. Forasmuch as the said defendants confess to have taken away the tithes of Heyton, in the 32nd year of the king's reign, as the right of William Heyton, whereas the said William had no right thereto except as farmer of the said tithes unto the abbots of the late monastery, the Court order the defendants to pay complainant six marks as damages and costs; also that the tithes collected within the last two years at the Court's order by Andrew Barton and Ralph Assheton, be delivered to complainant, and that complainant receive for the remainder of his term the said tithes (Appendix to *xxxth Report Dep. Keeper Public Records*, p. 175). In 16 Elizabeth, 1573–4, Radūs Heyton de Bircheley releases the manor of Heyton to Christopher Anderton de Lostock. This document mentions Will' Heyton civis et mercator scissor, of London (Cf. *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, pp. 39–40; Gibson's *Lydiate Hall*, pp. 50, 54).

In the visitation of the diocese by the Commissioners General of the Archbishopric in 1559, it was presented, that John Heton of Deanechurch was in danger of losing of his house and goods for taking away of a mass-book from the curate (of Dean) sithen the Queen's Majesty's proceedings. All the books were burned (*State Papers, Dom. Elis.*, vol. x, pp. 286 *seq*).

The Hospital of the Savoy in London, which derived part of its revenues from the lands of the Lancashire Chantries (see Introduction), was, in the year 1640, in possession of a rent-charge in Rumworth, a hamlet two miles south-west of Bolton, in the parish of Dean. The following interesting receipt (the signature in autograph) is in the collection of T. Weld-Blundell, Esq.:

"Savoy, May y^e^ 7: 1640.

Received the day & year aboue written of Christopher Anderton Esq. y^e^ sum of three pounds six shill' eight pence for one half years rent or Annuity out of the Mannor of Rumwarth, due to the M^r^ and Chaplins p'petual of y^e^ Hospital of y^e^ Savoy at Our Lady day last past. I say received

li. s. d.
3 . 6 . 8

W: Balcanquall M^r^ of the Savoy."

This "learned Scot" was educated at the University of Edinburgh (A.M. 1609) with two of his brothers; but he was afterwards incorporated both of Cambridge and Oxford. Having become chaplain to James I, he was appointed master of the

Savoy, December, 1617; but he is better known as the representative of the Scotch Church at the Synod of Dort, 1618. On the death of Oliver Carter in 1605, he was elected Fellow of the college of Manchester, and was the contemporary of Thomas Cogan, the schoolmaster of Manchester, and Dr. John White, the controversial vicar of Eccles, who was elected a Fellow of Manchester in 1606. He appears to have resigned the fellowship before 1635; and he was omitted in the new charter. Warden Murray, his countryman, was deprived; and both clergymen were non-resident. In 1624 Balcanqual was made Dean of Rochester; in 1639 Dean of Durham; but he lost all his preferments in the civil war, dying at Chirk Castle on Christmas Day, 1645. His sermons are excellent in style and matter (Hollinworth's *MS.*; *Hibbert-Ware*, vol. i, pp. 135, 151; *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i, 384; and Canon Raines's *Lanc. MSS.*).

*Houghton.* As the result of the commission, Parker collected from this chapel a parcel-gilt chalice estimated to contain 6½ oz. of silver (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 268). The chapel was bought from the king at 13*s.* 4*d.* (*Ibid*, p. 277), or else 20*s.* (p. 278); and the Roodstock, valued at 7*s.* 8*d.* (p. 273), may have been taken from this place.

*Horwich.* The Commissioner took away two bells, weighing two-hundred weight and a half, from the parish, the value of which (at 15*s.* per hundred-weight) was 37*s.* 6*d.* (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 273). The ornaments of the chapel were sold for 3*s.* (*Ibid*, p. 276). In 1565 the Commissioners for removing superstitious ornaments, told Bishop Downham of Chester that they had taken from the chapel "vestment, albe, altar cloth, corporasse, and other idolatrous gear" (Gastrell's *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 41).

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## Blackrode.

This Indenture made y^e^ laste day off September in the vj^th^ yere off ye Reigne off o^r^ soũyng lorde Edwarde y^e^ sexte by y^e^ grace of god Kyng off Englande france & Irelande defendo^r^ off y^e^ faith & in earthe off y^e^ Churche of Englande and Irelande supreme heade Betwene *Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte* and *Thomas Holte* Knyghtes apon y^e^ behalfe off o^r^ said soũyng lorde y^e^ Kyng on y^e^ one p̃tie S^r^ *Raufe ffforster* p^r^st *George Hulme* and *John Vause* y^e^ yong^r^ yemen on y^e^ other p̃tie Witnessith That wheare y^e^ said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte & Thomas Holte haue delyũed att y^e^ tyme of sealyng & delyũaunce off These p̃sentes to y^e^ said Raufe George & John Vause vj aulter Clothes many of them Torne Itm̃ iiij sutes

off Course Clothes & one other meane Sute off Clothes for a ꝑst. Itm$^{9}$ iiij Corporas & Cases for y$^{e}$ same Itm$^{9}$ iiij olde Towells. Itm$^{9}$ one olde Cope & an olde surplis Itm$^{9}$ one Crosse off brasse and one other olde Crosse off latyn & wudde vnder. Itm$^{9}$ ij littill Candistyckes off brasse standyng on y$^{e}$ aulter Itm$^{9}$ ij olde brossen Cruettes off pewter & one buckett of brasse. Itm$^{9}$ one Senso$^{r}$ of brasse & ij littill sacryng bells Itm iij small bells and one hande bell which are y$^{e}$ Townes there. Itm ij grett Candilstickes off brasse in y$^{e}$ howse off *Isabell Shept* belongyng to the Churche off **blackerode** Savely to be kepte To y$^{e}$ vse off o$^{r}$ said soũyng lorde y$^{e}$ Kyng the said S$^{r}$ Raufe forster George Hulme & John Vause for them & theire executors do coveñnt & graunte by thes ꝑsentes to & w$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte and Thomas Holte That the said Aulter Clothes Sutes &c. vt supra shall nott att anye tyme here aft$^{r}$ be alienated Imbeaseled or other wyse put away from o$^{r}$ said soũyng lorde y$^{e}$ Kyng bot shalbe answareable and furthe comyng to y$^{e}$ vse off his highnes att suche tyme & tymes as his ma$^{tie}$ or his honorable councell shall demaunde the same In witnes wheare off the ꝑties aforesaid To thes ꝑsentes Interchangeable haue sett to theire Seales y$^{e}$ day & yere aboue writen

M$^{d}$ that y$^{e}$ abue named Raufe forster ꝑst George Hulme & John Vause y$^{e}$ yong$^{r}$ were contented to Indente for all thynges w$^{t}$in y$^{e}$ said Inventarye excepte ij bells which were solde by George Hulme John Vause & *Thomas Hochekynson* for y$^{e}$ payemẽt off iij bells, and excepte ij brasen Candilstickes which ware in y$^{e}$ Custodie of *Isabell Shep'd* wydow dep̃ted and nowe in y$^{e}$ Custodie of *Thurstan Shep'd* her sonne.

7th Membrane.

*Sir Raufe fforster* (or Forester) was named in Henry VIII's return as incumbent of the Chantry of St. Katherin the Virgin in Blackrod Church, having been appointed 2 October, 1543 (*Lanc. Chant.*, pp. 125, 128-9). Cf. § Bolton, p. 24.

Thomas Gerrard, 4 Edward VI., brought an action against Ralph Foster clerk, chantry priest, and Seth Foster, in reference to the title to the chantry house, lands, and woods (*Duchy Lanc., Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. i, p. 238).

In 1673 there was only one warden (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 16). *Hulme* and *Vause* were probably the wardens of Blackrod. In 1523–4 Hugh Hulme, priest, had a chantry in this church by the nomination of the heirs of James Haryngton, having then been incumbent thirty-six years (*Duchy Lanc., Depositions*, vol. x, R 7), The name Hulme does not occur amongst the male inhabitants of the parish in 1642; but there were then of the family of Vause, Ralph, Alexander, Laurence, and John. The latter were descendants or the immediate connections of *Laurence Vaux*, who, according to à Wood (*Athen. Oxon*, vol. i, 384), was born near Blackrode, and who, at the date of the present inventory, was one of the curates of the Parish Church of Manchester. His ordination as Presbyter about 1542 is in the records of Chester, being ordained on the title of Mr. John Urmston de Legh, armiger (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 10). He became warden of the College in Mary's reign, but was deprived upon the accession of Elizabeth. An account of him is given in *Lanc. Chant.*, p. 19; *Lanc. Lieutenancy*, p. 26; *Lydiate Hall*, pp. 186 *seq.* On the visitation of the Province of York in 1559 the Commissioners-General at Manchester, 19 October, summoned the warden before them; but one Stephen Becke appeared on his behalf and said that he had set out for London. Vaux seems next to have gone to Ireland, where he was robbed. In 1561 his name, as late warden of Manchester, occurs in a schedule (signed by Grindal Bishop of London, Cox Bishop of Ely, Downham Bishop of Chester, and others) containing lists of recusants at large. His place of abode was then restricted to the county of Worcester. At the same time, Richard Hart, late curate of Manchester, was confined to the counties of Kent and Suffolk. As to the characters of these persons the schedule states: "These two are thought to behave themselves very seditiously, and contrary to their recognizances lurk in Lancashire, and are thought to be maintained there by Earls and gentlemen of that County" (*State Papers*, Elizabeth, vol. xi, No. 45). Vaux finally settled in Louvaine. In the year 1570 (12 Elizabeth) a special commission was issued to enquire after the Warden's possessions, and those of (Cardinal) William Allen (formerly of Oxford, M.A.), both of them, at that time, being fugitives beyond the seas, though they had in the preceding few years been in England for about three years, being found in Lancashire about February, 1567–8. The Commissioners returned the following report (Record Office, No. 1224):

Lancastr'. Inquisic'o capta apud Wigan in com' lancastrie predict' vicesimo secundo Septembris Anno Regni d'ne Elizabeth dei gr'a Anglie francie et hibernie Regine fidei defens' &c. duodecimo Coram Thoma Stanley milite Thoma Gerrarde milite Edmundo Traforde Edwardo Standishe Joh'ne preston Joh'ne ffletewoode et Rob'to Wo'seley Armigeris virtute Com'issionis d'ce d'ne Regine p'ntibus annex' p' sac'rm Edwardi Tildisley Armigeri Joh'is Rygmaiden Armigeri Joh'is Culchethe Armigeri Rad'i Rusheton Armigeri Jacobi Wo'seley gen'os' Ric'i Lyvesey generosi Rogeri Brownelowe generosi Thome Chisnall generosi Thome Holden generos' Thome

Whitingh'm de Claughton generos' Rob'ti Scolfende gener' Joh'is Harrison gener' et Will'mi Welbye gener'. Qui dicunt et p'n'tant sup' sacr'm suu' qd' quidam Laurentius Vawse nup' de manchester in Com' pred'co Clic'us et Will'ms Allen nup' de Oxon in Art' magister Cui com'orat fuer' in com' Lancastrie predict' post primum diem Decembris Anno Regni d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine primo ab hoc Regno Anglie in p'tes extras et transmarinas extra obedientiam d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine contra formam Statut' in hujusmodi casu edit' et p'vis' recesserunt et effugerunt. Sed utrum a tempore recessionu' suaru' in p'tes extras et transmarinas predict' usq' in diem capco'nis hujus Inquisico'nis aliquibus Inimicis et Rebellibus d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine in eisdem p'tibus existen' adheser' vel se adjunxerunt ignorant. Et ulterius que bona et catalla terras tenta possessiones et hereditament' tempore decessionu' sive recessionu' suar' aut aliquo tempore postea h'ueru't seu tenueru't penitus ignorant. Et utrum pred'ci Laurenc' Vawse et Will'mo Alen ante p' feccones suas pred'c'as usq' in diem capco'nis hujus Inquisico'nis aliquas alienaco'nem concessionem sive donaco'nem de aliquibus bonis et catallis terris Tent' sive hereditament' suis alicui p'sone sive aliquibus p'sonis in defraudaco'em et decepco'em d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine fecer' vel alter eor' fecerit ignorant. Et quas literas nuntia vel libras aliquibus subdit' d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine ex quo e d'co regno excesserit sive excesserunt seu alibi infra ditiones d'ce d'ne nr'e Regine p' aliquos tabellarios nuntios aut aliter transmiser' penitus ignorant. In cujus rei testimoniu' tam predict' Commissonar' quam prefat' Jurator huic pn'ti Inquisico'i Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat die et anno primo suprad'cis. T. Stanley. Tho. Gerard. Edmude Traforde. Edward Standishe. John ffletewoode. Robert Worsley. E. Tyldisley. John Culcheth.

In 1580 Vaux became sub-prior of the Canons Regular of S. Martin in Louvain. At that period Dr. Allen wrote to him, at the Pope's instance, urging him to repair to the "forsaken vineyard" of England. Several details of Vaux's intercourse with Roman Catholics at Louvain and Douay are to be derived, with exact dates, from Dr. Knox's *Douay Diaries*, just published (pp. 10, 27, 168, 261). From these entries we gather that Vaux was sent into England on the 2nd August 1580. There is an account of his journey, towards his "appointed country," in the *Chronicon Martinianum*, vol. i, p. 270 (see also *The Rambler* for December 1857), in a letter, dated 20th October 1580, addressed to the Prior of S. Martin's, Louvain. In this narrative of his "adversities and tribulations" he says, that on the 1st August he set out from Rheims. After eight days he, with two companions, reached Boulogne, where four days were lost in waiting for a fair wind. A passage of four hours brought them to Dover. "When we had entered an Inn there, the Mayor with some gentlemen came to ask us who and what we were." The travellers' baggage was searched, but nothing unlawful was found. The mayor accordingly pledged them "to an excellent glass of wine," and left them free to pursue their journey. On reaching Rochester, however, they found themselves betrayed by a Frenchman who had come in their company from Boulogne, and who had pretended that he did not understand English. They were put into the custody of the Governour of Kent, who treated them honourably and wrote favourably of them to the Queen's Council. Five days afterwards the

Secretary to the Queen's Privy Council "was sent to us with sixty interrogatories," and answers were taken, Vaux refusing to give replies to theological answers, because his questioner was a layman. In the State Papers (*Dom. Ser.*, Elizabeth, vol. clxv, No. 18) is a document containing interrogatories "to be ministered to Law. Vaws" and Mr. Ticheborne, to which the date "1583?" is given in the printed calendar (p. 145), but which almost certainly refers to this examination in Kent. These questions are as follows: "1. Imprimis of what age, arte, condicon or calling he [Vaux] is, where he was borne, how longe he dwelte there, and where the place was of his aboade in Englande? 2. Item howe longe is it sithence he went over Sea, and whether he hathe ben in England since he went over first, and in whose companie he was? 3. Item whether he wente over w^th^ Licens or w^th^owte and by whose meanes he obtayned licens to passe. 4. Item in what Countrie or place he hath ben most resident beyonde the Seas, and howe long he hathe remayned there, and to what ende he appliede himself. 5. Item what mainetenaunce or exhibic'on he hathe or had during his being over and by whome the same was ministered and for what considera-con it was doen. 6. Item what acquaintaunce he hath w^th^ anie Englishe man beyonde the Seas. 7. Item being professed in Relligion what things he hath brought over w^th^ him and whether they be not consecrated after the popes manner, and whether they be not sente to some p'sonnes as their fautors and frends or for what other purpose he brought them w^th^ him. 8. Item whether he hath not vsed anie of them since his arrivall or bestowed anie of them vpon anie bodie [and what is the chiefest cause of his returne at this time: *Cancelled in Orig.*] since his coming over, and to whome it was and what it was. 9. Item from whence he nowe cam, and whither he is nowe bounde and what is the chiefest cause of his returne at this time. 10. Item where and at what Porte he came a lande, and what other p'sonnes landed in his companie. 11. Item what privey token, secrete aduertisement, or other instruction either in writting or by woorde, he hathe or was willed to doe to anie p'sonne w^th^in this Realme. and to shewe what the same is and to whome. 12. Item what acquaintaunce he hath w^th^ Tichborne and howe long the same hath ben. where they first mett and whether Tichborne be a Priest or of anie other orders. or not. 13. Item whether he knoweth anie of Tichborne's kindred. whoe they be. and where they dwell, and of what calling or name they be, and howe long the said Tichborne hathe ben over. 14. Item whether he knoweth whose apperrell the same is that was brought over in the tronck, and to whome it was sent. 15. Item what moved him to saie after he was searched at Dover thoughe they have searched me yet have they not funde that they sought for. and what those things be." This is followed by twelve "Interrogatories to be ministered to Tichborne" on the next leaf, and is endorsed, "Interrogatories against Vaus and Tichbourne."

About a week later — to continue Vaux's letter — the prisoners were taken before the Bishop of London (Dr. Aylmer) who put the same theological questions to Vaux. "After three hours spent in talking, because I would not agree with him he committed us to prison in Westminster Close." The historic glories of the Abbey infected the prisoner, who tells his foreign correspondent: "There is here a beautiful monastery of ancient foundation and construction, endowed with vast revenues by most generous

kings. The glorious church, with other fair buildings of hewn stone, still remains in its pristine beauty; but the abbot and his monks are changed into a Dean and secular Canons and singing men. Divine Service is celebrated every day after their manner in the said church: I can hear the singing and organ in my cell." His associates in the close were no small number of prisoners—nobles, priests, women, gentlemen, and lay-people—"all shut up for the Catholic faith." They fared well; and "nothing is heard amongst us but what is Catholic, pious, and holy." He closes his epistle with the remark that the Jesuits were prospering, and that they were hoping for better things at last. But more strict treatment was in store for Vaux, whose *Catechism* had been circulated pretty widely. From the Gate-house prison, Westminster, he was removed to the Clink in Southwark. While here he addressed, in 1583, to Mr. Coppage of Manchester, then Fellow of the College (cf. p. 6 *antè*, and *Wills*, vol. ii, p. 13 *bis*), a letter which, sent by a carrier in Hulme, fell into the hands of the Government, no doubt to Mr. Coppage's discomfort. The letter shews that the former associates of the old Warden were not forgetful of him in his misfortunes; and it supplies some interesting memories of bye-gone days.

"Good Mr. Coppage after my harty com'endacons I have receyved yo$^{r}$ gentill letter w$^{th}$ A payre of gloves by this bairer for the whiche I thanke you most hartely blessed be god for yo$^{r}$ more libertie I am glade that y$^{e}$ have sett vppe A colledge of prestes [*i.e.*, Christ's College, so called on the renewal of the Foundation Charter in 1578] I praye god blesse yo$^{u}$ all, yo$^{r}$ charge is smale in co'parison of owres for I paye xvj$^{li}$ a yeare for my chamber, and I must be at charge to make a chymnye, I have Agreed w$^{th}$ a workeman by great to fynde all man' of stuffe therevnto and to make yt w'in theise xij dayes and when I have made it I must paye doble for fagottes and coales that I colde bye in the strete o$^{r}$ keper maketh agrett gayne of vs as well for meate and dryncke as for fewell he ganyth halffe in halffe whiche bryngeth manye into extreme necessitie, but god be blessed as yet I have found *no lacke, my freinds here be manye and of myche worship, especiallye sithe my cathachysme came forth* in prynt; at my comynge out of forande contres I Leifte it w$^{th}$ A frende in lukelande [Luic-land, *i.e.*, the Bishopric of Leige] to be put in prynte but it came not forth till thys last yeare [1582], heare weare greate plentie of theim solde for xij$^{d}$ A peice but nowe is not one to be bought, A gentlema' dwellinge w$^{t}$hin xvj$^{th}$ myles of you tolde me that he hade 300 whiche came *in at the north p'ts, so that there is no wante* amongest you and in these p'ties the Jesuytes and semynarye prestes do vse it for the Instruction of the people, thankes be to god manye are Reclaimed I have done yo$^{r}$ com'endacon to Mr. Stewarde, who thancks you of yo$^{r}$ gentlenes, he kepith his olde Lodgynge in the garettes of the house, and an old preist of 84 in A chamber next to hym, in the next chamber to me is an old prest who knoweth you well and hath hym Comended to you his name is Mr. Cotesmore he was clercke to the olde Lorde Dalawar [Thomas, ninth Lord, died 1554] kepte his courtes, he hathe sene you with o$^{r}$ old m$^{r}$ withe my Lorde he was made prest and benyficed in quene maries tyme, he seyth service with me dalye, I praye you knowe wheither Mr. Worsley the Lawer was not student in the mydle tempell, Mr. braybroke one of my next feloes a man of muche worship

co'captiue for religion desyreth to know, and if y$^{t}$ be he hartye com'endacons to hym he was student with hym I praye you do my hartie com'endacons to all y$^{r}$ Colledge I praye god blesse yo$^{ur}$ all, in haste 21 August 1583. yo$^{r}$s eu$^{r}$ L. V.

you shall receyve by thys beirer a spanyshe pystolat of golde delyu'ed by A caryer in holme a yonge man.

one the backeside of the L$^{r}$.e Aug. 21. 83 M$^{r}$ Vause To M$^{r}$ Coppiche To M$^{r}$ Coppage these (*Dom. Eliz.*, vol. clxii, No. 14).

Vaux died in 1585; and the statement in *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i, 385, that he died of cold and hunger in the Gate-house in 1570 or 1571, is incorrect. In the Bodleian is an 8vo edition of his *Catechisme, or a Christian Doctrine, necessarie for Children & ignorant people*, printed at Antwerp in 1574. A copy of the edition mentioned in his letter to Coppage got into Devonshire: "Dec. 26, 1583. Confession of Alexander Barry taken before Sir Richard Greynvile and Barnard Drake touching a popish book or catechism set forth by one named Lawrance Vaux belonging to William Edmonds servant of Mr. Chapell and used by him in the church of Great Torrington" (*State Papers*, Dom. Elizabeth, vol. clxiv, p. 140).

*Shepherd* family. By the return of 1547, the wife of Johan Shepherd was said to have held one tenement in Blackrode belonging to the chantry of S. Katherine the Virgin, in this church, at a rental of 22*s.* 8*d.*; and John and George Shepherde held another tenement there, at a rental of 23*s.* 10*d.* (*Chant.*, p. 129). In 3 Henry VIII. there was an action in which Jenet Sheppard, late wife of Richard Sheppard, was defendant (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 19). A descendant of this family is found in "Thurstan Shepherd, and Roger his son," who, with a James Shepheard, appears on a roll of inhabitants in 1642.

A Henry *Hodgekynson* was defendant, 4 Elizabeth, in a dispute concerning lands in this parish (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 227; and cf. vol. iii, p. 115).

The *Ornaments* of the chapel were sold for 8*s.* 4*d.* (*Chant.*, p. 276). Two bells were put in the valuation list of Parker, the collector for the Commissioners, valued at 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and weighing 6½ cwt.; and they were actually taken away (p. 274).

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## Rivington.

This Indenture made y$^{e}$ laste day off September in y$^{e}$ vj$^{th}$ yere off ye Reigne off o$^{r}$ soũyng lorde Edwarde y$^{e}$ sexte by the grace of god Kyng off Englande france & Irelande defendo$^{r}$ of the faith & in earthe off y$^{e}$ Churche off Englande & Irelande supreme heade Betwene *Edmũde Trafforth*

*John Atherton John Holcrofte* and *Thomas Holte* Knyghtes apon y^e^ behalfe off o^r^ said soũyng lorde y^e^ Kyng one the one ptie S^r^ p^r^st *Raufe Whytell* and *John Grene* yemen on the other ptie Witnessith That wheare y^e^ said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte & Thomas Holte haue delyu^r^ed att the tyme off sealyng & delyu^r^raunce off thes p^r^sentes to y^e^ said Rauf Whytell and John Grene a vestyment embrodered w^t^ a sute belongyng there to Itm another vestiment w^t^ all thynges to hit Itm̃ an olde Cope Itm̃ iij aulter Clothes and a Couerlett for y^e^ aulter and an olde shete before y^e^ aulter Itm̃ ij Surplis & iij Towells. Itm̃ ij corporas w^t^ y^e^ Cases Itm̃ a senso^r^ & a Crismatorie off brasse Itm̃ a Canope & ij pixes off brasse Itm̃ a littyll Crosse w^t^ a paynted baner off lynne Clothe Itm^9^ ij Cruettes one masse boke and one Englishe byble & a manuell. Itm^9^ ij Candilstickes off wod & a lectren. Itm^9^ iij bells ij Sacryng bells & iij other littyll bells to goo un to y^e^ pishe w^t^ Itm^9^ ij paxe brydes belongyng to y^e^ Churche of Revyngton savely to be kepte to y^e^ vse off o^r^ said soũyng lorde y^e^ Kyng The said Raufe Whytell and John Grene for them and theire executors do coveñnt & gr̃unt by thes p^r^sentes To & w^t^ y^e^ said Edmũde Trafforth John Atherton John Holcrofte and Thomas Holte That the said vestimentes Cope &c. vt supra shall not att any tyme here aft^r^ be alienated Imbesseled or other wyse put away from o^r^ said soũyng lorde y^e^ Kyng bot shalbe onswareable & furthe Comyng To y^e^ vse off his highnes att suche tyme & tymes as his ma^tie^ or his honorable Councell shall demaunde y^e^ same. In witnes wheare off the ptíes afore said to thes p^r^sentes Interchaungeable haue sett to theire Seales the daye & yere aboue wryten.

Fifth membrane. The blanks are in the original. There are no signatures.

The name of the parish was indifferently *Rovington* or *Rivington*, both forms being put into the Letters Patent of the Grammar School. Leland calls it *Riven* or *Riventon* (*Itin.*, vol. v, p. 78). This inventory is endorsed *Refyenton*.

There are no means of ascertaining who the curate of Rivington at this time was.

An entry, *circa* 1543, is in the records at Chester relating to the ordination, as sub-deacon, of "Jacobus pilkyngton cestren. dioc. ad ti^m mri Rici pilkyngton de revington ar' dict" (*Piccope MSS.*, x. 20). This sub-deacon was the celebrated Bishop James Pilkington who was born at Rivington in 1520, being the third son of Richard Pilkington of Rivington Park, Esq. (the builder of Rivington church), and Alice Asshawe his wife. James was of Pembroke Hall and S. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1538–9; Fellow of S. John's 26 March, 1539; M.A. 1542; Preacher of S. John's College, 23 April, 1548, being then in deacon's orders. In December, 1550, the king gave him the vicarage of Kirby-in-Kendal, which he kept about a year. Upon his death in 1575–6, he left his books at Auckland to his brother Leonard, to the School at Rivington (which he had founded), to the poor collegers, and others. He was one of four successive Lancashire-born Masters of St. John's (two intruders excepted), viz., Thomas Leaver, himself, his brother Leonard, and Richard Longworth; a state of things which displeased Baker, the college favour running so much towards one quarter, as he complains, "that for some years after some of the college utensils were brought from Lancashire" (*Athen. Cantab.*, vol. i, pp. 344 *seq.*; Mayor's *Hist. St. John's*, vol. i, pp. 146 *seq.*, 153; *Wills*, vol. i, p. 82). The utensils which are here alluded to may be those made in Lancashire out of the horns of oxen, the county having the reputation of supplying the best horns in all England. "Horns," says Thomas Fuller, "are a commodity not to be slighted, seeing I cannot call to mind any other substance so hard that it will not break, so solid that it will hold liquor within it, and yet so clear that light will pass through it. No mechanick trade but hath some utensils made thereof; and even now I recruit my pen with ink from a vessel of the same" (*Worthies of England*, § Lanc., p. 106).

In 1673 there was one warden (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 20). *Rauf Whittle* was in 1548 holding a tenement in the "town" of Rivington, part of the endowment of the chantry of S. Nicholas in Standish Church. On May 13, 1566, being perhaps still a yeoman, he was, in Queen Elizabeth's Patent for the Grammar School of Rivington, named as one of the first governors, he being one of "the more discreet and more honester" inhabitants of the parish (Tebay's *Statutes of Rivington School*, Preston, 1864, p. 38; cf. p. 58). *John Green* was a governor of the school, as appears by the same patent (cf. *The Statutes*, p. 82; see *Cal. Duchy Pleadings*, vol. iii. pp. 125, 157, 498).

The *ornaments* of the chapel were sold for 3s. 1d. (*Chant.*, p. 276). The value of a large bell, weighing 3 cwt., was put in the collector's account, but as he could not obtain it he claimed allowance for the value, 2*l.* 5*s.* (*ibid*, pp. 258, 274, 280). The default was enquired into by Queen Mary's commission. The above-named churchwardens were summoned, and they testified that the bell seized to the use of the late king was yet remaining at the chapel (pp. 260–1). The date of the present bell is 1705.

*Pixes of brass.* The *Pyx* was the box or cup holding the consecrated wafer, made of ivory, silver or other metal. It was suspended over the altar enveloped in a thin covering. The word was also applied to the vessel in which the altar breads were kept. One of the Ordinances of War of Henry VIII., in 1513, forbad the touching either of

"the Holy Sacrament of Godde's body, or the *box*, or the vessel which the same is in, upon payne to be drawen and hanged therefore." This penalty for touching the pyx is referred to in *Henry V.*, act iii, sc. vi, ll. 42, 47 (*Loseley MSS.*, p. 110). So the common editions, but the Cambridge edition reads *Pax*.

*Pax*, or *Pax-board*, here corrupted to *Paxe-bryde* (elsewhere Pax-brede) was a small oval-shaped piece of wood or metal, with a handle. Upon it was engraved generally some Christian symbol. This was the object which the priest kissed when in High Mass he reached the words *Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*, and then passed it round to his congregation, having reference to the simplicity of the early christians, *Rom.* xvi, 16, &c. Two English examples of this article are engraved in Dr. Lee's *Glossary* (*sub* osculatorium, p. 255); and two others of elegant design under the word *Pax* (p. 278). It is noteworthy that Dr. Johnson has confounded the words *Pax* and *Pyx*. The words are accurately discriminated in the above inventory; and they are put in closer contradistinction in the inventory made 17th October 1552 of the church goods of the parish of Mary Maudelen, in Burmsey (Bermondsey), where are set down "ij lattyn pyxsys and ij paxsys of Copper" (*Loseley MSS.*, p. 168).

*The books* at this chapel are noticeable when it is remembered how few are inventoried in these Lancashire documents.

A bible of the largest volume was directed to be provided in parish churches by the second of Lord Cromwell's injunctions, 1537. By 33 Henry VIII. a penalty was enforced (Phillimore's *Eccles. Law*, vol. i, p. 926). It was also one of the injunctions of 1 Edward VI. that within three months after the first visitation of the Commissioners the bible of the larger volume, in English, and within twelve months *Erasmus* his Paraphrase on the Gospels, be provided and conveniently placed in the church for people to read therein. All ecclesiastical persons under the degree of B.D. were to provide these books for their own use within three months (Fuller's *Church History*, bk. vii., cent. xvi, ¶ 3, pp. 372–3).

*Lectern*. This reading desk would seem in this case to be of wood, and portable. But they were often of brass, and "on the wings of eagles"; and in the larger churches the gospel and epistle were read from them.

*Bells*, when set a-ringing for the dying, were called passing bells. In mediæval times and later they were peculiar to England. Queen Elizabeth, by her Advertisement of 1564, enjoyned that when any christian body is passing [*i.e.*, dying], that the bells be tolled . . . .; and after the time of his passing, to ring no more than one short peal; and one before the burial, and another short peal after the burial." It was repeated in the Canons of 1603. Bells that *served the parish for corses* were the hand-bells, which are still rung at Oxford in front of funeral processions of members of the university. These hand-bells are still commonly used on the continent as a signal for clearing the way, and to call forth the prayers of the passers-by. At Congleton, on the eve of the parish wake, held from the time of Edward I. on the day of S. Peter ad Vincula, a man in whose family from time immemorial three belts have been preserved, walks through the streets shaking the belts covered with bells, and this is called "Ringing the chains" of St. Peter. (Walcott's *Sacred Archæology*, p. 69.)

# Prestwich.

This indentur made the xij$^{th}$ day of October in the sixt yere of the raigne of o$^{r}$ soũaigne lord Edward the sext by the grace of god of England ffrance & Ireland Kyng defendour of the faithe & of the church of england & also of Ireland in earthe the supme headd Bytwene S$^{r}$ *Edmond Trayffort* S$^{r}$ *John Holcroft* & S$^{r}$ *Thoms Holt* Knyghtes apon the behalfe of o$^{r}$ said soũeigne lord the Kyng on the one ptie and *Willm Longley* Clerke pson of p'stwiche *Chirstofer longley George scholles Robart Wroe Petur Scholles James barlowe* & *John Kennon* Churchwardens on the other ptie Wittenessithe that wheare the said S$^{r}$ Edmond Trayffort S$^{r}$ John Holcroft & S$^{r}$ Thoms Holt haue delyũed at the tyme of the Sealeng & delyũe of these psentes to the said Willm langlay Clerke Chirstofer langley George Schelles Robert Wroe Petur Schelles, James barlowe & John Kenyon faure greate belles, Too chaleses, one Cowpe, seven vestem$^{ts}$ w$^{t}$ swetes for the same, sixe aut clothes Too handde belles, ij crosses one cop & geld the oy brasse belongeng to the said Church of pstwich savely to be kepte to the vse of o$^{r}$ said soũeigne lord the Kyng, the said Willm langley Clerke Chrystofer longley George Scholles Robart Wroe petur Scholles James barlowe & John Kenyon that the said faure great belles Too Chaleses one Cowpe seven vestem$^{ts}$ & swetes for the same, sexe Aut clothes Too hand belles, Too crosses one cop & geld & the other brasse shall nott at any tyme hereaft$^{r}$ be alyenated Imbeaseled or otherwysse putto away from o$^{r}$ said soũeigne lord the Kyng butt shalbe answareable & furthe comeng to the vse of his highnes at such tyme & tymes as his ma$^{tie}$ or his hoñable councell shall demande the same In wittnes wherof y$^{e}$ ptes afforseid to these psents Intchangeably haue sette y$^{r}$ sealles y$^{e}$ day & yere aboue wrytten

Wyelleã Langley clerke — George Shcolss — James Barlowe
Crystofer Langley. — Rob$^{t}$ Wroo — John Keinon.

furthe comeng to the vse of his highnes at suche tyme & tymes as his matie or his honable councell shall demande the same In wittnes whereof the pties afforesaid to these psentes Inchangeably haue sett ther seals the day & yere aboue wrytten

Rauff cudworth. Willm scolles Rauff Wynbothm
John bucley.

lawrence halle preist is
gone from his suyce.

This inventory, membrane No. 10, is very indistinct and faded.

One seal has the letter R; another, W or C; and a third, R or R.

It does not appear who was the curate of Oldham at this date; but the peculiar relation of the parish to its mother church, Prestwich, may account for the omission. From the *Piccope MSS.* we gather that Dns Thomas Sherock ap' Oldom was curate, *circa* 1534, being paid by William Longleye, the rector of Prestwich. In 35 Henry VIII. Elice Wetacre and others were plaintiffs in a case in which Sir Thomas Sherrok, priest, and others were defendants concerning a disputed claim to legacy goods and chattels in Fox Denton (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. i, p. 177). At a visitation, *circa* 1547, there appeared with Sherock Dns laurēcius hall, Dns Nichūs Cowper, and Dns Edmundus hall; and all but Edmund Hall appeared at the visitation in Warden Vaux's time (x, 95, 151, 182). *Laurence Hall*, who left his service, was priest at Shaw chapel. Sir Roger Wrigley, who was curate of Prestwich from 1534 and onwards, was appointed to Oldham in 9 Elizabeth (*Chester Reg.*; *Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 81); and 7 December, 8 Elizabeth, he was executor, trustee, and an intimate friend of Robert Wroe of Prestwich, Yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife. The grandparents of Humphrey Chetham, the founder, and Mr. John Wrigley, being an overseer of the will, along with Sir Roger Wrigley, priest, they were probably relations of the Wroes (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxvii, p. 334). At a visitation of the Province of York, held in October 1559, it was presented that the parson of Oldham kept no hospitality (*Dom. State Papers*, Elizabeth, vol. x, p. 294).

A parcel-gilt chalice, of silver, weighing 6 oz., was given up to the Commissioners (*Chant.*, p. 270). Three large bells and a sanctus bell, weighing 8 cwt., and of the value of 6*l.*, were put into the account of the collector (*Ibid*, pp. 259, 274), for which he claimed allowance, as he could not get possession of them (p. 256). In the new enquiry which was instituted the churchwardens were summoned to explain; but though they "hayde suffycient warnynge and knowledge to be before us at Whalley" on 7 April 1554, they made default (p. 262). The collector is, therefore, said to owe the amount (p. 281) because the bell was not yet certified at the date of settlement. The final commission of enquiry about these bells, addressed by the King and Queen (1 and 2 Philip and Mary) on behalf of Parker, to Edmund Assheton and others, is given in abstract in the *Duchy Calendar*, vol. ii, p. 163. It was returned that

Assheton and his fellow-commissioners had taken a perfect view and survey of the three bells and sanctus bell then remaining in the said chapel, and that neither Parker nor any other commissioner had taken or carried away any other bell or bells belonging to the said chapel of Oldeham, but that the same were there remaining.

Bishop Gastrell notes that the chapelry in his time was served by four wardens, one for each township. In 1641–2 there were only two grown-up males of the name of *Cudworth* in the parish. This family, which at one time had a chapel in Oldham church (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, pp. 113, 115), produced Dr. Ralph Cudworth (1617–1688) the author of *The True Intellectual System of the Universe*, 1678. The *Scholes* family was as wide-spread here as in the mother parish; and the *Buckley* family was well-nigh as numerous. *Winterbottam* was uncommon.

Thomas Mawdesley, describing himself as clerk, of Middleton, by his will, in safer times (12th March, 1554–5), bequeathed to the chapel of Oldham a vestment of green damask (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 124). This would in part make up for the loss of the vestments in the former reign.

*Shaw.* The chapel, which was valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* on its confiscation to the king's use, was purchased by the inhabitants. The ornaments produced 6*s.* 8*d.* (*Chant.*, p. 277.)

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## Bury.

This indẽture made y^e^ xij^t^ day of october in y^e^ sexte yere of y^e^ reigne of o^r^ soũaigne lord Edward y^e^ sexte by y^e^ grace of god Kyng of ynglaund fraunce & yreland defendour of y^e^ faith and of the churche of yngland & also of yreland in earthe y^e^ supreme head. Betwen S^r^ *Edmũd traffort* S^r^ *John Holecrofte* & S^r^ *Thomas Holt* Knyghtes vpon y^e^ behalfe of o^r^ sayd soũaigne lord y^e^ Kyng vpon y^e^ one ꝑtye. And *Rychard Smythe* ꝑson of y^e^ churche of **burye** w^t^in y^e^ countye of lanc̃ *thomas nuttawe thurstan rosethorne Crystofere bouthe barten keye* & John bryg [crossed through] churche wardens of y^e^ same And *John bryg* for y^e^ happell of **holcome** & *Ryc̃ Rosethorne* for y^e^ chappell **Aytenfeld** & *bernerd brerelegh* for y^e^ chappell of **henwodd** vpon y^e^ oy̰ ꝑtye Wittenessith y^t^ where y^e^ sayd S^r^ Edmũd traffort S^r^ John holcrofte & S^r^ thomas holte knyghtes haue delyṵed at y^e^ tyme of y^e^ ensealyng & delyṵye of these presentes vnto y^e^ sayd Rychard Smyth thomas

nuttaw thurstan Rosethorne Crystofere bouthe barñ Keye John bryg Ryc̄ rosethorne & bernerd brerelegh one vestement of blacke velvett one y̆ vestement of grene satayn of bryges an oy̆ olde vestement of redde damaske and an oy̆ of whyte fustyan w^t all thynges for a preiste to saye masse in, ij coopes one of Redde velvett & y^e oy̆ of blacke damaske one chales w^t a patent of sylu^r ij corperaxes w^t cases ij crosses one of copper & y^e oy̆ of brasse iij candylstykes to stand vpon y^e alter iij grete belles in y^e steaple w^t a lyttle sanctus bell ij hand belles & a sacryng bell ij sensours A holy water buckett of brasse ij cruettes of pewter & A pax an old coūlett & a surplis for y^e preist A vayle to hang afore y^e allter in lente Itm^9 at holcome chappell ij vestementes one of satayn of brygges w^t a Redde crosse of saye an oy̆ of blacke saye w^t a redde crosse of chamlett . . enett a bell in y^e chappell end & A sacryng bell An old surples A towell & A pax of brasse Itm^9 at aptefeld chappell one vestement & A bell. Itm^9 at henwodd chapell one bell belonging to y^e said churche & chappelles saffely to be kepte to y^e vse of o^r soūaigne lord y^e Kyng and y^e said Ryc' Smythe thomas nuttawe thurstan Rosethorne Crystofere bouthe barten Keye John bryg Ryc' Rosethorne & bernerd brerelegh for theym & theyr executo^rs do coūn^ante & gr̄nte by these p̄sentes to & w^t y^e said S^r Edmūd S^r John & S^r thomas y^t y^e said . . belles . . ornamētes affore reheresed shall not at any tyme hereafter be alyenated imbeasseled or oy̆wyse putt away from oure said soūaigne lord y^e Kyng but shalbe answerable & forthe com̄yng to y^e use of his highnes at suche tyme or tymes as his maiestie or his hoñable counsell shall demaund y^e same. In wyttenes wherof y^e p̄ties afforesaid to thes p^r̄sentes haue sett theyr sealles The day and yere aboue wrytten

Ric̄ Smyth p̄son — p̄ thomas Netawe

thurstan Rosthorne

[Crystofere] bouthe — John bryg — .....

bernerd brerelegh

Third membrane. All the seals are gone, except one with the initials C. C. The signatures are much defaced, and some have perished.

*Richard Smith* was instituted Rector 21 October, 1507, and died two or three years after the date of the present inventory (Baines, vol. i, p. 517), after having built a chapel in the north aisle of his church (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii., p. 29); but in 15 Henry VIII. (1523) Thomas Boteler, Esq^r., the king's commissioner for Lancashire and Cheshire, made a return to Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to the king's council, that Richard Smith, Clerke, was parson of the church of Bury by the nomination of the Earl of Derby; that the parsonage was worth xl marks; and that the said Richard had been incumbent by the space of xx^ti years (vol. x, R 7; *Cal.*, vol. ii, p. 29). In 18 Henry VIII. Rd. Smyth, Clerk, parson of Bury church, proceeded against John Grenehaghe and others for assault and disturbance of church service (vol. ii, S 8; *Cal.*, vol. i, p. 132). Smith's name occurs in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Henry VIII., vol. v, p. 226. In 27 Henry VIII. (1535–6) he was LL.B., and the Pope's pardoner in Lancashire (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 113.) He appears in actions in the Duchy Court 29 and 33 Henry VIII.) *Cal.*, vol. i, pp. 158, 165–6). He answered a Visitation call (*circa* 1547), at which time his assistants, or curates of the chapels, were Dns Willūs Marshall, curatus, and Dns Rich'us battersbye (cf. *Piccope MSS.*, x, 95, 150; xvi, 18–9). As to Richard Jones, his successor, instituted on the 25 January, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, it was presented in 1559 to Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners-General for the province of York, that the Curate doth not read the Gospel, Epistle, Lord's Prayer, and ten commandments, according to the proclamation. On the same occasion it was presented that Thrustan Rostron the elder and his wife, Thurstan Rostorn the younger and his wife, Oliver Nabbs and his wife, John Nelson and his wife, lived incontinently before they were married, and also were married without any banns asking (*State Papers, Dom. Series*, vol x, p. 288). About 1563, the preacher, *i.e.* Jones or his deputy, was reported to be painfull; and there were 3000 communicants.

There were six wardens in the time of Bishop Gastrell (vol. ii, p. 28), but the quota of four still prevailed in 1850, when it was customary for the Rector to nominate a warden and sidesman without any parish meeting, the other townships sending in three names, out of which the Rector chose two. The surnames of the wardens named in the inventory are still well known in the locality. *Nuttawe* is the same as Nutshaw, or Nuttall, and in the latter form it occurs frequently in a list of Bury inhabitants in 1641–2. In 3 Edward VI. Christopher Nuttowe and Arthur Kay of Bury were the Earl of Derby's tenants (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, pp. 101, 116). George Nuttough occurs 1 Elizabeth (*Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 212). Nuttall of Tottington entered at Dugdale's Visitation. In the next century the family became of influence through its connection with trade. The *Rosethorne* or Rawsthorne family was of importance during the seventeenth century, and lived at Eatonfield hamlet. Thurstan was formerly a common Christian name, and it is still of pretty wide use in the north of England (Raine's *Archbishops of York*, vol. i, p. 170). Thurston Rostorne and Ralph Nuttall occur 19 Elizabeth (*Cal.*, vol. iii, p. 56). Henry Rawestorne and others of Totyngton were defendants in a case of forceable entry into a tenement and

lands there, 17 Henry VIII. (*Cal.* vol. i, p. 129). Thomas and William *Kay* were churchwardens in 1642, and belonged to a numerous stock. A Roger Kay was concerned in a dispute with Richard Smythe, parson of Burye church, about tithes (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. i, p. 270).

The *Bridges* lived chiefly at the lower end of Tottington (*i.e.* Holcomb). The pronunciation of the Bury name *Breerely* remained so for over a century.

The church property in this important parish was very large.

The bells were re-cast early in the last century, and the old tower and spire were pulled down in 1843. The nave and chancel were re-built by subscription, at a cost of 30,000*l*, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York and Bishop of Manchester, 2nd February, 1876.

*Holoomb.* The goods of this chapel were sold for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the collector received that sum from the Commissioners, 1st April, 1553 (*Chant.*, pp. 271–3). Gastrell says that this chapel and Etonfield were consecrated in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

*Fustian*, now a coarse kind of twilled cotton stuff, so called from Fustat in Egypt, whence the cloth was first introduced in Europe (Bockart). Fustians are noticed by Fuller as one of the manufactures of Lancashire. He remarks that anciently they were very creditable wearing in England, instancing the knight's gibbon (gepoun) in Chaucer's Prologue, l. 75. He enumerates Jen (or Saxony) fustians, Ausburgh fustians, and Millaine (Milan) fustians; all which retained their old names in his day, though they were made by the inhabitants of the county, particularly at Bolton (*Worthies*, § Lanc., p. 106; and cf. *Shuttleworth Accounts*, p. 640).

*Etonfield.* The goods of this chapel were sold for 2*l.* (*Chant.*, p. 273), and the parishioners themselves bought the chapel for 16*s.* 8*d.* (*Ibid.*, p. 277). In 6 Edward VI. there was a commission issued to Sir Robert Langley, Knt., and others, to survey chantry lands, &c., in Lancashire; and among other property to be particularly enquired about were improved lands of the chapel and yard called Eytenfeld chapel (*Cal. Duchy Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 119).

*Heywood.* This inventory supplies an earlier date for this chapel than any yet on record in printed books (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 34; Baines' *Lanc.*, vol. i, p. 525). "Haywood" chapel, mentioned *posteà* under the Rochdale inventory along with Whitworth chapel (p. 52), may, however, refer to this chapel.

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## Rachdale.

This Indenture made y^e^ xij^ti^ daye of october In y^e^ sexte yere of y^e^ reigne of o^r^ soũaigne lord Edward y^e^ sexte by y^e^ grace of god Kyng of ynglaund fraunce & yreland

defendor of y^e faith & of y^e churche of yngland & also of yreland in earthe y^e supreme heade Betwen S^r *Edmūd trafforth* S^r *John Holcroft* & S^r *thomas Holte* knyghtes vpon y^e behalfe of o^r said sou̅aigne lord y^e Kyng one y^e one ptye And *Gylbert Haydocke* preist vicar of y^e pishe churche of **rachedale** *Rychard chadwyk Robert tetlawe thomas wolstenholme Ellys Scolfeld* churchwardens & *Robt turnalghe John yate Henry ferror* & *Robert turnalghe* p̅stes on ye o\̅ ptye Wyttenessith y^t where ye sayd S^r Edmūd traffort S^r John Holcrofte & S^r thomas holt haue delyu̅ed at y^e tyme of y^e sealyng & delyu̅y of these p̅sentes to y^e said gylbert haydocke Ryc̅ chadwyke Robert tettlawe thomas wolstenholme and Ellys Scolfeld too coopes vij vestementes iij alters furnysshed of all ma̅ auter clothes ij candylstyckes brasse one sensure one crosse brasse percell gyld, A payre of orgaynes three chalesses fyve grete belles & ij hand belles belongyng to y^e sayd pishe church of Rachedale & to y^e sayd Robt turnagh priest at y^e chapell of **todm̅den** w^tin y^e sayd pisshe a chales one vestement A crosse cop & gyld and to John yate preiste at y^e chapell of **whittworth** in y^e sayd pisshe one chales one vestement & Auter clothes And to Henry ferror p̅ste at y^e chapell of **mylnerowe** one chales & one vestement And to Robte turnalgh preist at y^e chapell of **lyttyllbrough** one chales one vestement one bell & Auter clothes Savely to be kepte to vse of o^r sou̅aigne lord y^e Kyng y^e said gylbert, Ryc̅, Robert, thomas, Ellys, Robt. John, henry, & Robert tornagh for theym & theyr executors do couen^ante & gruũte by these p̅sentes to & w^t y^e sayd S^r Edmūd traffort S^r John Holcrofte & S^r Thomas Holte y^t y^e sayd chaleses belles vestementes organs & other ornamentes Aboue sayd shall not at any tyme hereafter be alyenated Imbeaseled or o\̅ wyse putt awaye from o^r sayd sou̅aigne lord y^e Kyng but shallbe answerable & furthe com̅yng to y^e vse of his highnes at suche tyme or tymes as his ma^tie or his honorable councell shall demaund y^e same In wyttenes wherof y^e parties afforsayd to

thes presentes haue sett theyr sealles The daye and yere Aboue wryten.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gylbert haydocke vicar | Thom̄s Wolsten holme | Sr Robt. Turnaggh | John Yate ꝑest | Robert turnagh pr. |
| Ryc Chad-wick | Elise Scolfeld | | Henry ferrors | |

Eighth membrane. The only remaining seal has the letter R.

*Gylbert Haydocke*, according to Baines (vol. i, p. 487), was Vicar from 1530 to 1547, his successor being said to be Stephen Smith, 1552–4; but in a return to an ecclesiastical commission addressed to Thomas Boteler, Esq., 15 Henry VIII., it was stated that the parish church of Rachdale was worth cc$^{li}$, that Gilbert Haydok was vicar there by the nomination of the Abbot of Whalley; and the said Gilbert hath occupied the same by the space of one year, and is worth by the year xx marks (vol. x, R. 7, *Duchy Pleadings; Cal.*, vol. ii, p. 29). Gilbertus Haydoke is named vicar in the return in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, vol. v, p. 227. About 1547 the following clergy of Rochdale and its chapelries answered an episcopal call: — Dns gilbtūs heydock, rector [*sic*]; Dns he'ricus ferro$^{r}$ [Milnrow]; Dns Johes Stubbes [Todmorden]; Dns Robtūs turner [Littleboro' and Todmorden]; Dns Johes yate [Whitworth]; Dns Bernardus bam' [Littleboro']; Dns Thom's holzt [*i.e.* Holt] [Whitworth]; Dns Richūs mychell (*Piccope MSS.*, x. 151, and cf. x. 97). Some of these were what are known as removable Priests, being appointed and paid by laymen, but not licensed by the Bishop, yet answering his Visitation calls. Stubbs and Turner were certainly at Todmorden, and Hamer and Turner at Littleboro' at the same time, and Yates and Holt at Whitworth. Dns Johannes Hanson, Curate of Rochdale, attended a Visitation of the Province of York in 1559 (*Dom. State Papers*, Eliz., vol. x, p. 391). Haydock's parentage is given in Whitaker's *Whalley*, new edition, vol. ii, p. 418. He was Rural Dean of Blackburn in 1535; and his will is dated 15th February, 1553–4 (*Piccope MSS.*, xvi, 87). A full account of Vicar Haydocke is contained in the notes to Sir John Townley's *Burnley Rental* (*Chetham Miscel.*, vol. vi, pp. 18–19). At the Visitation in Warden Vaux's time, there appeared Dns Stephanus Smithe, Dns Joh'es Stubbis, and Dns Rob'tus Turnor (*Piccope*, x, 183). To Smith succeeded Richard Gorstelow, 1 Queen Mary, on the death of the last incumbent (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 122). Reynold Pole, Lord Cardynall Legate de Latere, and Archbishop of Canterbury, petitioned Philip and Mary for a commission for a survey of the metes and bounds of glebe lands of the rectories or parsonages of Whalley, Blackeburne and Rachedale churches; and a return was made (*Cal. to Pl.*, vol i, p. 302). At a Visitation of the Province of York, held in October, 1559, it

was presented that the Vicar of Rachedale was not resident, nether kepithe hospitalytie, nether relevith the po^r. There was no register boke in the Churche. Elizabeth Lapper had committed fornication, and had had a child by Sir William Lapper, priest (*Dom. State Papers*, Eliz., vol. x, p. 291). According to a report drawn up about the year 1563, when Richard Midgeley (called a "painful" preacher) was Vicar, there were in the parish 5000 communicants; the value of the parsonage impropriate to the Archbishop of Canterbury was 300*l.*, the value of the vicarage being 30*l.* To Rochdale, continues the report, was annexed Saddleworth church (5*l.*), "no preacher"; and Todmorden Church, a preacher insufficient (*Dom. Ser. Eliz.*, vol. xxxi, No. 47). "No preacher" may here mean that the incumbent was little more than a reader, and unable to preach extempore, as Mr. George Huntcote was the Chaplain of Saddleworth in the year 1556, and still there 6 Eliz. (1564). Dom John Yate was appointed in 1565 (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 14). Sir Thomas Holt, knight, 3 Elizabeth, had to defend his claim by grant from Henry VIII. of chantry lands in the Bailiwick of Rochdale against Sir John Byron, claiming by inheritance the Bailiwick and Sergeantry of Rachedale (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 220). There was a dispute, 4 Elizabeth, about some glebe lands, tenements and hereditaments, in which Richard Meydgley, clerk, Vicar of Rochedale, was plaintiff, and Arthur Asheton, Richard Holt, Richard Lynney and James Haselome, were defendants (*Ibid*, vol. ii, p. 255).

The Commissioners took away from the church a silver chalice, parcel-gilt (*Chant.*, p. 270); and the ornaments were sold for 3*s.* 10*d.* (*Ibid*, 277).

Of the four Rochdale churchwardens (this number was the same a century later, under Bishop Gastrell's rule) the name of *Scofield* was exceedingly numerous in the parish and chapelries. There was a messuage, &c., called Scofield in Butterworth town (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. iii, 484). In 1 Elizabeth, Cuthbert Scolfelde, son and heir of James Scolfelde, laid claim to lands and appurtenances called Warf near a water called Roche in Butterworth, against Edward Butterworth, son and heir of William Butterworth (*Cal.*, vol. ii, p. 217; and cf., pp. 271, 302; and vol. iii, pp. 62, 99, 117, 162, 228, 277, 513). There was an Ellis Scholfield living in the town of Castleton in 1641–2. The *Chadwicks* were then of less frequency. Alexander Chadwicke was living at Ratchdale 20 Elizabeth (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. iii, p. 72). There were, in 1641–2, only four grown-up male persons of the name of *Tetlow*, and but three *Wolstenholmes*. A Jane Wilstonholme was living in the parish 18 Henry VIII. (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. i, p. 197).

*Todmorden.* *Robert Turnhalgh*, Turnogh, Turnough, Turnor, or Turner, connected in this Indenture with the chapel of Todmorden, was present at the episcopal visitations (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 97, 151, 183). On 17 September, 1550, Sir Robert Turnough, Priest, is a witness to the will of William Newall of the Lower Town House, gent. (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 133.) In 17 Henry VII. Margaret Gartsyde, widow, and Hugh Scotfeld brought an action against Richard Ratclyff and Barnard Botterworth, in which Totmorden and Boterworth were concerned. It related to the abetting and succouring John Felden and others, murderers of Robert Gartsyde, and wilful escape

from Notyngham Goal; and inquisitions and despositions were taken (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 3; cf. p. 71).

The parishioners bought their chapel back from the king for 6*s*. 8*d*. (*Chant.*, p. 277). A notice of Todmorden and its chapel by the able pen of Dr. T. D. Whitaker, is contained in the *Life and Correspondence of Sir Geo. Radcliffe*, 1810, pp. 2 *seq*.

*Whitworth.* The ordination of a *John Yate* as sub-deacon, Deacon and Presbyter about 1542, is in the records at Chester (*Piccope MSS.*, x, pp. 6, 12, 18). As is seen above, he attended his vicar at the Visitations. In 1565, John Yates was minister of Saddleworth (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 14). 13 June, 1574, last Will of John Yates of Whytworth, in Parish of Rochdale, Clark, proved at Chester, 13 July, eo anno: to be buryed in Rachdale Church; leaves "vi$^{s}$ viii$^{d}$ to the powre folces in Wardle" near Whitworth, he being clearly as poor as they, as all his worldly goods did not amount to xx$^{s}$ (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 380).

The Commissioners took from the chapel of this hamlet a parcel-gilt chalice of silver, weighing 7 oz. (*Chant.*, p. 268). "Haywood" and Whitworth chapels came into the possession of the respective inhabitants for the sum of 26*s*. 8*d*. (*ibid.* p. 277).

*Milnrow. Sir Henry Ferror*, attended the Visitations of Bishop Birde. He occurs at Milnrow in 1535, 1547, 1552, 1557 and 1563. He seems to have been married, and the father of Henry Ferror, who is an attestor in Milnrow in 1587, and connected with a Halifax family, a fine being levied at Lancashire Assizes, 7 August, 23 Elizabeth, between Henry ffarrer, Gent., John Farrer of Luddenden, Gent., Cuthbert Scolfield, Gent., and Wm. Assheton, Gent. (query both of Butterworth), and Henry Bamford of Shore in Rochdale and of Halifax, Gent., *Deforc.*, of Lands in Hundersfield. (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 312.) Of this family was Bishop ffarror the Martyr.

The chapel was bought by the parishoners at a cost of 13*s*. 4*d*. (*Chant.*, p. 277). The Commissioners took away a parcel-gilt chalice containing 6 oz. silver (*Ibid*, p. 269).

In 7 Elizabeth Edmond Ashton and Lawrence Buckley, the queen's lessees for term of years, were plaintiffs in an action in which were defendants, Sir John Byron, knt., Thomas Greve, Adam Bryerley, constable, and other inhabitants of Butterworth, claiming by purchase, on the dissolution of chantries. In this case the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and a chapel called Millrowe chapel, late belonging to the dissolved chantry of Butterworth, were in dispute (*Cal. to Pl.*, vol. ii, p. 301). In the same year Sir John Byron, knt., was plaintiff on behalf of himself and his tenants and farmers, the inhabitants of his manor and lordship of Butterworthe, against Cuthbert Scolfeld and Reynard Heyley, claiming in right of a lease from the queen, to Edmund Ashton and Lawrence Buckley, of the land whereon Milerawe chapel stood, as chantry land known by the name of Goseholme. The matter in dispute is described as a right of way through lands leading to Millrawe chapel, upon the Waste of Butterworth, the same being a chapel of ease to the parish church and parsonage of Rachedale, which appertained to his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who allowed a stipend of 40*s*. a year to the minister (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 303).

*Littleborough.* Sir Bernard Hamer, priest of Littleborough, occurs in the will of

Sarah Chadwicke of the Town-house, 3 June 1547; and 17 September 1550, William Newall, Gent., names in his inventory that he owes "to the rest of Sir Bernard Hamer vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$."

This chapel was sold to the inhabitants for the sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* (*Chant.*, p. 277). The record of the sale is in exisience, and may here be quoted (from *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 133) as an illustration of the manner in which these transfers were effected. The Indenture is dated 8 April, 1553, five months after the date of the above Inventory. By it Edmund Trafford, Esq., and Francis Bold, Gent., his Majesty's Commissioners, seized and took into their possession, for the King's use, the chapel of Littlebrough, and one bell there, and delivered the same to the official collector, Edward Parker, Gent., who sold them for the king's use for 40*s.* to Robert Holt of Stubley, the younger, Gent., Thomas Hill, Edmund Kershaw, Richard Lightollers, Thomas Shore, Laurence Newall, and all the inhabitants belonging thereto, to the intent that divine service might be there administered for the ease of the country, being far distant from the parish church. — The above named Laurence Newall, by his will, 2 April 1557, bequeathes 3*s.* 4*d.* "to y$^{e}$ byeing of a Chalis or vestment to y$^{e}$ lytlebrogh Chapel"; adding, that he owed to the chapel 8*s.*, and in wages 12*d.* (*Not. Cest.*, vol. ii, p. 133).

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## Sadilworth.

This Indenture made the xij$^{th}$ day of October in the sixth yere of y$^{e}$ reigne of our Soũeigne lord Edward the sixt by the grace of god of englond ffrance & Ireland Kyng defendo$^{r}$ of the faithe & of the churche of englond & also of Irelande in earthe the head betwene S$^{r}$ *Edmond Traffort* S$^{r}$ *John Holcroft* & S$^{r}$ *Thom̃s Holt* Knyghtes apõ the behalfe of o$^{r}$ said soũeigne lord the Kyng on the one ptie And *Willm pharrant John Buckelay Henry Whithead* & *James Scolfeld* Churche wardens of that other ptie Wittenessith that wheare the said S$^{r}$ Edmond Traffort S$^{r}$ John Holcroft & S$^{r}$ Thom̃s Holt haue delyũed, the tyme of the sealeing & delyũe of these p̃sentes to the said Willm̃ pharrant John buckeley Henry whythead & to James Scolfeld one chales Too bells one hand bell Too vestm$^{tes}$ & ij aul$^{r}$ clothes belonging to the Churche of **Sadilworthe** sauely to be kepte to the vse of o$^{r}$ said soũeigne lord the Kyng the seid Willm̃, John, Henry & James Scolfeld for them & there executors do coveñnte & gr̃unte by these p̃sentes to & w$^{t}$

the said S^r^ Edmond Traffort S^r^ John Holcroft & S^r^ Thom̃s Holt that the said chales belles vestemẽtes & other an . . . ornamentes aboue said shall nott at any tyme hereaft^r^ be alienatyd Imbeaseled or otherwyse put away from o^r^ said soũeigne lord the Kyng but shalbe answarable & furthe comeng to the vse of his highnes at suche tyme & tymes as his ma^tie^ or his hoñable councell shall demande the same In witnes wherof the ꝑties afforesaid to these ꝑsentes Inꝰchangeable haue setto there seals the day & yere aboue wryten.

Willm̃ farrande John bucley Henry Whytehed. James Scolfeld

Thirteenth membrane. One seal only is left containing a letter or monogram.

Saddleworth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, was, until recently, part of the parish of Rochdale, the vicar of Rochdale nominating the curate, and the population returns being included in the same parish.

A former curate of Saddleworth, Dns Thomas Hawker, was dead before 1547; his associates, who were still at Saddleworth in Warden Vaux's time, being Dns Robtus radclyff and Dns Richus mercer (*Piccope MSS.*, x, 152, 183); qy, one as assistant curate, the other as chantry priest. *John Shawe*, or Shappe, was chaplain of Saddleworth, anno 1539, and received v^li^, from the king's receiver, of the dissolved Abbey of Whalley. Ministers Acc^t^ in Augm^t^ Office (*Lanc. MSS.*, vol. xxxvii, p. 14). A return of the value of the parish church of Sadilworth, appropriate to the monastery of Whalley, was given as xx marks in 15 Henry VIII. (*Cal. to Pleadings*, vol. ii, p. 29). In 18 Elizabeth the Attorney General prosecuted Robert Farrand, who claimed, from Sir John Byron, knt., lessee of the Archbishop of Canterbury, common of pasture on lands late parcel of the chappell of Sadleworth (*Ibid.*, vol. iii, p. 39).

The surnames of the churchwardens are still well known in the locality. *Pharrant* or Farrande is now known as Ferrand.

In 1781 the Bishop of Chester granted a license to the wardens to dispose of the three old bells hanging in the steeple, and to purchase a new set. Nothing is known of the date of these old bells. The new ring, six in number, were cast by T. Rudhall of Gloucester, in 1781. An old man was lately buried at Saddleworth who remembers the bells being brought to the church from Weekey; and a well-known Lancashire antiquary, who was curate of Saddleworth in 1828, buried a fine apostolic-looking man of eighty-six who said that his father helped to build the tower of the church in 1746.

From the oldest vestry-book, dated 1747, it appears that a large communion chalice was bought in 1729.

# Chetham Society,

ESTABLISHED M.DCCC.XLIII.

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VOL

I. Travels in Holland, the United Provinces, England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1634-1635. By Sir William Brereton, Bart. Edited by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S. *pp.* viii, 206.

II. Tracts relating to Military Proceedings in Lancashire during the Great Civil War. Edited and Illustrated from Contemporary Documents by GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., author of "The History of Cheshire." *pp.* xxxii, 372.

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## *Second year* (1844–5).

IV. The Life of Adam Martindale, written by himself, and now first printed from the original manuscript in the British Museum. Edited by the Rev. RICHARD PARKINSON, B.D., Canon of Manchester. *pp.* xvi, 246.

V. Lancashire Memorials of the Rebellion, 1715. By SAMUEL HIBBERT-WARE, M.D., F.R.S.E., &c. *pp.* x, 56, *and* xxviii, 292.

VI. Potts's Discovery of Witches in the county of Lancaster. Reprinted from the original edition of 1613; with an Introduction and Notes by JAMES CROSSLEY, Esq. *pp.* lxxx, 184, 52.

## *Third year* (1845–6).

VII. Iter Lancastrense, a Poem written A.D. 1636, by the Rev. Richard James. Edited by the Rev. THOMAS CORSER, M.A. *pp.* cxii, 86. *Folding Pedigree.*

VIII. Notitia Cestriensis, or Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester, by Bishop Gastrell. *Cheshire.* Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* xvi, 396. *Plate.*

IX. The Norris Papers. Edited by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* xxxiv, 190.

## *Fourth year* (1846–7).

X. The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey. Edited by W. A. HULTON, Esq. Vol. I. *pp.* xl, 338. *Plate.*

XI. The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey. Vol. II. *pp.* 339–636.

XII. The Moore Rental. Edited by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* lxx, 158.

## *Fifth year* (1847–8).

XIII. The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington. Edited by JAS. CROSSLEY, Esq. Vol. I. *pp.* viii, 398.

XIV. The Journal of Nicholas Assheton. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* xxx, 164.

XV. The Holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge, very frutefull for all Christen People to rede. Edited by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. *pp.* xxviii, 10, 242.

## *Sixth year* (1848–9).

XVI. The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey. Vol. III. *pp.* xli–liv, 637–936.

XVII. Warrington in 1465. Edited by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. *pp.* lxxviii, 152.

XVIII. The Diary of the Rev. Henry Newcome, from September 30, 1661, to September 29, 1663. Edited by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* xl, 242.

## *Seventh year* (1849–50).

VOL.

XIX. Notitia Cestriensis. Vol. II. Part I. *Lancashire, Part I. pp.* iv, 160, xxviii.

XX. The Coucher Book or Chartulary of Whalley Abbey. Vol. IV. *(Conclusion). pp.* lv–lxiii, 937–1314.

XXI. Notitia Cestriensis. Vol. II. Part II. *Lancashire, Part II. pp.* lxxvii, 161–352. *Plate.*

## *Eighth year* (1850–1).

XXII. Notitia Cestriensis. Vol. II. Part III. *Lancashire, Part III. (Conclusion). pp.* 353–621.

XXIII. A Golden Mirrour; conteininge certaine pithie and figurative visions prognosticating good fortune to England, &c. By Richard Robinson of Alton. Reprinted from the only known copy of the original edition of 1589 in the British Museum, with an Introduction and Notes by the Rev. THOMAS CORSER, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* xxii, 10, 96.

XXIV. Chetham Miscellanies. Vol. I. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.: containing

Papers connected with the affairs of Milton and his Family. Edited by J. F. MARSH, Esq. *pp.* 46. *Plate.*

Epistolary Reliques of Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquaries, 1653–73. Communicated by GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.G.S. *pp.* 16.

Calendars of the Names of Families which entered their several Pedigrees in the successive Heraldric Visitations of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Communicated by GEORGE ORMEROD, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.G.S. *pp.* 26.

A Fragment, illustrative of Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire. From MSS. in the possession of the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* 8.

Autobiographical Tracts of Dr. John Dee, Warden of the College of Manchester. Edited by JAMES CROSSLEY, Esq. *pp.* iv, 84.

*Visitations temp. Hen. VIII. The Abbays of Whawley (for insertion in Whalley Coucher Book).*

## *Ninth year* (1851–2).

XXV. Cardinal Allen's Defence of Sir William Stanley's Surrender of Deventer. Edited by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* c, 38.

XXVI. The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. Edited by RD. PARKINSON, D.D., F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* xxv, 184.

XXVII. The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. Vol. II. *(Conclusion). pp.* 185–390.

## *Tenth year* (1852–3).

XXVIII. The Jacobite Trials at Manchester in 1694. Edited by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. *pp.* xc, 132.

XXIX. The Stanley Papers, Part I. The Earls of Derby and the Verse Writers and Poets of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. By THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* 64.

XXX. Documents relating to the Priory of Penwortham, and other Possessions in Lancashire of the Abbey of Evesham. Edited by W. A. HULTON, Esq. *pp.* lxxviii, 136.

## *Eleventh year* (1853–4).

XXXI. The Stanley Papers, Part II. The Derby Household Books, comprising an account of the Household Regulations and Expenses of Edward and Henry, third and fourth Earls of Derby; together with a Diary, containing the names of the guests who visited the latter Earl at his houses in Lancashire: by William Farrington, Esq., the Comptroller. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* xcviii, 247. *Five Plates.*

XXXII. The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byron. Edited by RICHARD PARKINSON, D.D., F.S.A. Vol I. Part 1. *pp.* x, 320 *Portrait.*

XXXIII. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. The First Portion. Edited by the REA. G. J. PICCOPE, M.A. *pp.* vi, 196.

## *Twelfth year* (1854–5).

VOL.

XXXIV. The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Vol. I. Part II. *pp.* 321–639.

XXXV. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A. Part I. *pp.* 232. *Frontispiece.*

XXXVI. The Diary and Correspondence of Dr. John Worthington. Vol. II. Part I. *pp.* 248.

## *Thirteenth year* (1855–6).

XXXVII. Chetham Miscellanies. Vol. II. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.: containing
The Rights and Jurisdiction of the County Palatine of Chester, the Earls Palatine, the Chamberlain, and other Officers. Edited by JOSEPH BROOKS YATES, F.A.S., G.S., and P.S. *pp.* 37.
The Scottish Field. (A Poem on the Battle of Flodden.) Edited by JOHN ROBSON, Esq. *pp.* xv, 28.
Examynatyons towcheynge Cokeye More, Temp. Hen. VIII. in a dispute between the Lords of the Manors of Middleton and Radclyffe. Communicated by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* 30.
A History of the Ancient Chapel of Denton, in Manchester Parish. By the Rev. JOHN BOOKER, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* viii, 148. *Three Plates.*
A Letter from John Bradshawe of Gray's Inn to Sir Peter Legh of Lyme. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. *pp.* 6.
*Facsimile of a Deed of Richard Bussel to Church of Evesham (for insertion in vol.* XXX*).*

XXXVIII. Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries of Turton and Gorton bequeathed by Humphrey Chetham. Edited by GILBERT J. FRENCH, Esq. *pp.* 199. *Illustrated Title.*

XXXIX. The Farington Papers. Edited by Miss FFARINGTON. *pp.* xvi, 179. *Five plates of Signatures.*

## *Fourteenth year* (1856–7).

XL. The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Vol. II. Part I. *pp.* 326 *and two Indexes.*

XLI. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall. Part II. *pp.* 233–472. *Portrait.*

XLII. A History of the Ancient Chapels of Didsbury and Chorlton, in Manchester Parish, including Sketches of the Townships of Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, Heaton Norris, Reddish, Levenshulme, and Chorlton-cum-Hardy: together with Notices of the more Ancient Local Families, and Particulars relating to the Descent of their Estates. By the Rev. JOHN BOOKER, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* viii, 337. *Seven Illustrations.*

## *Fifteenth year* (1857–8).

XLIII. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall. Part III. *pp.* x, 473–776.

XLIV. The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Vol. II. Part II. *pp.* 327–654. *Byrom Pedigrees, pp.* 41 *and three folding sheets; Index, pp.* v.

XLV. Miscellanies: being a selection from the Poems and Correspondence of the Rev. Thos. Wilson, B.D., of Clitheroe. With Memoirs of his Life. By the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* xc, 230. *Two Plates.*

## *Sixteenth year* (1858–9).

XLVI. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall. Part IV. *(Conclusion). pp.* 777–1171.

XLVII. A History of the Ancient Chapel of Birch, in Manchester Parish, including a Sketch of the Township of Rusholme: together with Notices of the more Ancient Local Families, and Particulars relating to the Descent of their Estates. By the Rev. JOHN BOOKER, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* viii, 255. *Four Plates.*

XLVIII. A Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery (published in or about the reign of James II.) in the Manchester Library founded by Humphrey Chetham; in which is incorporated, with large Additions and Bibliographical Notes, the whole of Peck's List of the Tracts in that Controversy, with his References. Edited by THOMAS JONES, Esq. B.A. Part I. *pp.* xii, 256.

## *Seventeenth year* (1859–60).

VOL.

XLIX. The Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors and Stuarts. The Civil and Military Government of the County, as illustrated by a series of Royal and other Letters; Orders of the Privy Council, the Lord Lieutenant, and other Authorities, &c., &c. Chiefly derived from the Shuttleworth MSS. at Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A. Part I. *pp.* cxx, 96. *Seven Plates.*

L. The Lancashire Lieutenancy under the Tudors and Stuarts. Part II. *(Conclusion).* *pp.* 97–333.

LI. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. The Second Portion. *pp.* vi, 283.

## *Eighteenth year* (1860–1).

LII. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica: or, A Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry, with occasional Extracts and Remarks Biographical and Critical. By the Rev. THOMAS CORSER, M.A., F.S.A., Rural Dean; Rector of Stand, Lancashire; and Vicar of Norton, Northamptonshire. Part I. *pp.* xi, 208.

LIII. Mamecestre: being Chapters from the early recorded History of the Barony, the Lordship or Manor, the Vill Borough or Town, of Manchester. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* 207. *Frontispiece.*

LIV. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories from the Ecclesiastical Court, Chester. The Third Portion. *(Conclusion).* *pp.* v, 272.

## *Nineteenth year* (1861–2).

LV. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part II. *pp.* vi, 209–456.

LVI. Mamecestre. Vol. II. *pp.* 209–431.

LVII. Chetham Miscellanies. Vol. III. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq.: containing

On the South Lancashire Dialect, with Biographical Notices of John Collier, the author of *Tim Bobbin.* By THOS. HEYWOOD, Esq. *pp.* 84.

Rentale de Cokersand: being the Bursar's Rent Roll of the Abbey of Cokersand, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, for the year 1501. Printed from the Original. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* xviii, 46.

The Names of all the Gentlemen of the best callinge w$^{th}$in the countye of Lancastre, whereof choyse ys to be made of a c'ten number to lend vnto her Ma$^{tye}$ moneye vpon privie seals in Janvarye 1588. From a manuscript in the possession of the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* 9.

Some Instruction given by William Booth Esquire to his stewards John Carington and William Rowcrofte, upon the purchase of Warrington by Sir George Booth Baronet and William Booth his son, A.D. MDCXVIII. Communicated by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. *pp.* 8.

Letter from Sir John Seton, Manchester y$^{e}$ 25 M'ch, 1643. Edited by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* 15.

The Names of eight hundred inhabitants of Manchester who took the oath of allegiance to Charles II. in April, 1679. Communicated by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. *pp.* 8.

The Pole Booke of Manchester, May y$^{e}$ 22$^{d}$ 1690. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. *pp.* 43. *Map and folding Table.*

## *Twentieth year* (1862–3).

LVIII. Mamecestre. Vol. III. *(Conclusion.)* *pp.* xl, 433–627.

LIX. A History of the Chantries within the County Palatine of Lancaster: being the Reports of the Royal Commissioners of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* xxxix, 168.

LX. A History of the Chantries within the County Palatine of Lancaster, &c. Vol. II. *(Conclusion).* *pp.* 169–323.

## *Twenty-first year* (1863–4).

General Index to the Remains Historical and Literary published by the Chetham Society, vols. I–XXX. *pp.* viii, 168.

LXI. I. Abbott's Journal. II. An Account of the Tryalls &c. in Manchester in 1694. Edited by the Rt. Rev. ALEXANDER GOSS, D.D. *pp.* xix, 32; xxi, 42; 5.

LXII. Discourse of the Warr in Lancashire. Edited by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. *pp.* xxxiv, 164. *Two Plates.*

VOL.

## *Twenty-second year* (1864–5).

LXIII. A Volume of Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester in the Sixteenth Century. Compiled and edited by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. *pp.* xix, 208. *Frontispiece.*

LXIV. A Catalogue of the Collection of Tracts for and against Popery. Part II. To which are added an Index to the Tracts in both editions of Gibson's Preservative, and a reprint of Dodd's Certamen, Utriusque Ecclesiæ. Edited by THOMAS JONES, Esq., B.A. *pp.* x, 269, 17.

LXV. Continuation of the Court Leet Records of the Manor of Manchester, A.D. 1586–1602. By JOHN HARLAND, Esq. *pp.* viii, 128.

## *Twenty-third year* (1865–6).

LXVI. The Stanley Papers. Part III. Private Devotions and Miscellanies of James seventh earl of Derby, K.G., with a prefatory Memoir and Appendix of Documents. Edited by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* i-ccviii. *Four Plates.*

LXVII. The Stanley Papers. Part III. Vol. 2. *pp.* ccix-cccxcv. *Four Plates.*

LXVIII. Collectanea relating to Manchester and its Neighbourhood, at various periods. Compiled, arranged and edited by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. Vol. I. *pp.* viii, 258.

## *Twenty-fourth year* (1866–7).

LXIX. The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars. Edited by the Rev. JEREMIAH FINCH SMITH, M.A., Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire, and Rural Dean. Vol. I., from A.D. 1730 to A.D. 1775. *pp.* viii, 253.

LXX. The Stanley Papers. Part III. Vol. 3. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 112 and 65. *Frontispiece.*

LXXI. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part III. *pp.* x, 282.

## *Twenty-fifth year* (1867-8).

LXXII. Collectanea relating to Manchester and its neighbourhood. Vol. II. *pp.* viii. 252.

LXXIII. The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars. Vol. II., from A.D. 1807. *pp.* v, 302.

LXXIV. Three Lancashire Documents of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries, namely: I. The Great De Lacy Inquisition, Feb. 16, 1311. II. Survey of 1320–1346. III. Custom Roll and Rental of the manor of Ashton-under-Lyne. 1421. Edited by JOHN HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* xiii, 140.

## *Twenty sixth year* (1868-9).

LXXV. Lancashire Funerals Certificates. Edited by THOMAS WILLIAM KING, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald. With additions by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vice President of the Chetham Society. *pp.* viii, 102.

LXXVI. Observations and Instructions divine and morall. In Verse. By Robert Heywood of Heywood, Lancashire. Edited by JAMES CROSSLEY, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* xxiv, 108.

LXXVII. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part IV. *pp.* vi, 283-542.

## *Twenty-seventh year* (1869–70).

LXXVIII. Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok, earl of Chester. A.D. 1673–1679. By sir Peter Leycester, bart., and sir Thomas Mainwaring, bart. Reprinted from the Collection at Peover. Edited, with an Introduction, by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. Part I. *pp.* xcv, 94. *Portrait of sir Peter Leycester.*

LXXIX. Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia. Part II. *pp.* 95–322. *Portrait of sir Thomas Mainwaring.*

LXXX. Tracts written in the Controversy respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia. Part III. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 323–550. *With frontispiece of Stall at Peover.*

## *Twenty-eighth year* (1870-1).

VOL.

LXXXI. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1567, by William Flower, Esq., Norroy king of arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, and Hon. Canon of Manchester. *pp.* xvi, 141.

LXXXII. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1613, by Richard St. George, Esq., Norroy king of arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean. *pp.* xx, 142.

LXXXIII. Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. IV., containing:

Some Account of General Robert Venables, of Antrobus and Wincham, Cheshire; with an engraving from his Portrait at Wincham, together with the Autobiographical Memoranda or Diary of his Widow, Elizabeth Venables. From the original MS. in the possession of LEE P. TOWNSHEND, Esq. *pp.* iv, 28. *Pedigree* 1. *Portrait of General Robert Venables.*

A Forme of Confession grounded vpon the Ancient Catholique and Apostolique Faith. Made and composed by the honorable ladie The Lady Bridget Egerton. A.D. 1636. From the original MS. in the possession of SIR PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGERTON, Bart., M.P. *pp.* vi, 23. *Pedigrees* 2. *Plate.*

A Kalender conteyning the Names of all such Gent. and others as upon her Maty's Pryvye Seales have paid there Money to the handes of Sir Hugh Cholmondley Knyghte Collect^r of Her Hyghnes Loane with^in the Countie of Chester, together w^th the severall Somes and Daies of Receipt. A.D. 1597. From the original MS. in the possession of R. H. WOOD, Esq., F.S.A. *pp.* iv, 4.

History of Warrington Friary. Edited by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. *pp.* vii, 76. *Index* 4. *Four Plates, being Effigies and Arms, Tombstones, and Fragments.*

## *Twenty-ninth year* (1871-2).

LXXXIV. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Norroy king of arms. Edited by the Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Milnrow, Hon. Canon of Manchester, and Rural Dean. Part I. *pp.* xiv, 104.

LXXXV. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight. Part II. *pp.* 105-224.

LXXXVI. Annals of the Lords of Warrington for the first five centuries after the conquest. With historical notices of the place and neighbourhood. Edited by WILLIAM BEAMONT, Esq. Part I. *pp.* xxvi, 262. *Three Plates.*

## *Thirtieth year* (1872-3).

LXXXVII. Annals of the Lords of Warrington for the first five centuries after the conquest. Part II. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 263-523. *Index* 11. *Three Plates.*

LXXXVIII. The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight. Part III. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 225-344. *Index* 17.

LXXXIX. The Dr. Farmer Chetham MS., being a commonplace-book in the Chetham Library, temp. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., consisting of verse and prose, mostly hitherto unpublished. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. GROSART. Part I. *pp.* xvi, 120. *Frontispiece in Photo-lithography.*

## *Thirty-first year* (1873-4).

XC. The Dr. Farmer Chetham MS., being a commonplace-book in the Chetham Library, temp. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. Part II. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 121-225.

XCI. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part V. *pp.* xi, 250.

XCII. The History of the parish of Kirkham, in the county of Lancaster. By HENRY FISHWICK, F.R.H.S. *pp.* vii, 208; *Appendix* 3; *Index* 18. *Frontispiece.*

## *Thirty-second year* (1874-5).

XCIII. The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars, from A.D. 1807 to A.D. 1830. Vol. III. Part I. *pp.* vi, 176. *Three Plates.*

VOL.

XCIV. The Admission Register of the Manchester School, with some Notices of the more distinguished Scholars, from A.D. 1807 to A.D. 1830. Vol. III. Part II. *pp.* 177–348. *Index* 19. *Two Plates.*

XCV. Abstracts of Inquisitions post Mortem, made by Christopher Towneley and Roger Dodsworth. Extracted from Manuscripts at Towneley. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON. *pp.* viii, 160; *Index* 16.

## *Thirty-third year* (1875–6).

XCVI. Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. V. Edited by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-President of the Society, containing:

A Description of the State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the County of Lancaster, about the year 1590, by some of the Clergy of the Diocese of Chester. From the original MS. in the Bodleian. *pp.* xv, 48.

A Visitation of the Diocese of Chester, by John, Archbishop of York, held in the Chapter House of the Collegiate and Parish Church of Manchester, 1590, with the Archbishop's Correspondence with the Clergy. From the MS. in the Bodleian. *pp.* 22. *Plate.*

Letters on the Claims of the College of Arms in Lancashire, in the time of James the First; by Leonard Smethley and Randle Holme, Deputy Heralds. *pp.* xx, 38.

The Easter Rolls of Whalley in the years 1552 and 1553. From the originals at Stonyhurst. *pp.* v, 18.

XCVII. Contributions towards a History of the Ancient Parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire. By FRANK RENAUD, M.D. *pp.* viii, 238; *Index* 6. *Fourteen Plates.*

XCVIII. The Visitation of Lancashire and a Part of Cheshire, made in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, A.D. 1533, by special commission of Thomas Benalt, Clarenciaux. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON, Esq. *pp.* xviii, 104.

## *Thirty-fourth year* (1876–7).

XCIX. Abstracts of Inquisitions post Mortem, made by Christopher Towneley and Roger Dodsworth, Extracted from Manuscripts at Towneley. Vol. II. Edited by WILLIAM LANGTON. *pp.* vii, 188; *Index* 17.

C. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part VI. *pp.* xi, 251–471.

CI. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part VII. *pp.* viii, 208.

## *Thirty-fifth year* (1877-8).

CII. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part VIII. *pp.* viii, 209–430.

CIII. Chetham Miscellanies, Vol. VI. Edited by the Rev. CANON RAINES, M.A., F.S.A., Vice-President of the Society, containing:

The Rent Roll of Sir John Towneley of Towneley, Knight, for Burnley, Ightenhill, &c., in the County Palatine of Lancaster. Anno Domini 1535–6. *pp.* xxxvi, 28.

The Autobiography of Mr. Langley of Prestwich, seventeenth century, and

A Close Catalogue of the Rectors of Prestwich, from 1316 to 1632. *pp.* xxiv, 30; *Index* 4.

CIV. The History of the Parish of Garstang, in the county of Lancaster. Part I. Edited by Lieut.-Col. HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A. *pp.* vii, 140. *Two Illustrations.*

## *Thirty-sixth year* (1878–9).

CV. The History of the Parish of Garstang. Part II. *(Conclusion.) pp.* 141-277; *Appendix* 2; *Index* 20; *Pedigrees* 5.

CVI. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part IX. *pp.* ix, 208.

CVII. Inventories of Goods in the Churches and Chapels in Lancashire, taken in the year A.D. 1552. Edited by JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A. Part I.—Salford Hundred. *pp.* ii, 54.

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